

The Store of Quality.

When In Doubt

AS TO THE BRAND OF

Ready-To-Wear

CLOTHING

To Buy, just ask your neighbor and he will be sure to tell you, as everyone else will, that

The "WARD" Brand

is the BRAND OF SATISFACTION in three essential points—

QUALITY,

STYLE,

and PRICE.

TRY ONE.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

FEBRUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at \$1.50 and \$2.00 were \$3 and \$4.
CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, \$3.00 for \$1.50; \$4.00 for \$2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY—A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

One set Stimpson's Computing Counter Scales, 1 set Store Blinds, and one Acetylene Gas Machine complete, for sale very cheap.

C. F. STICKLE.

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	\$20,001,462	\$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted.

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 75c.

MIGRATING.

Beautiful Scenery Through the Selkirk Mountains.

Written for the NEWS-ARGUS by Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, nee Theresa Ketcheson.
(Continued from last week.)

The farther we go, the grander and more magnificent becomes the scenery. It is hard to describe it. Looking off over the tops of the snow-capped mountains one is almost bewildered by the many glaciers, cascades, and the foaming green waters of its many streams. Still up and we climbed, until at last we reached the "Great Divide," a sparkling stream divided into two, which start down the mountain sides, one bound for Hudson Bay, the other leaping, frothing, foaming, to the Pacific Ocean. Here we remained for some time on a siding, and had ample time to examine Mt. Hector, down the sides of which we were soon to creep. After a little stray noises came echoing from far ahead; louder and louder they grew, until at last around a spur of the mountain slowly came a train of the locomotives, puffing, snorting, blowing, until they came about opposite to us, when two locomotives were taken off and the train went on. Slowly our train moved out on the main track, and we began to descend the steepest grade I have ever seen. We occupied the rear platform, where a young brakeman stood, his hand on the bell rope, his eyes watching every move of the train. All the brakes were applied, and with the engine reversed slowly we began to descend the mountain side. On our left was the great towering snow-capped summit of Mt. Hector, while on the right, hundreds of feet below us, was the wild rushing river of Kicking Horse. It was rather amusing to see how excited the little French lady became. To make it appear worse, smoke was steaming from all the brakes, and the shrieks of the locomotive as it passed the many safety switches, would echo from mountain to mountain.

At last we reached the foot, and soon arrived at Field. Although it was quite light when we began to descend the mountain, the twilight was deepening fast. There is a lovely station there, built of hewn logs, with well laid out grounds, and while the Nova Scotia lady and her daughter were inspecting the lunch room at the station, the porter, the girls, and the French lady and I walked slowly down the platform watching the illuminated hotel and the many people that were strolling around. We passed the buildings, and looking far up to our left we both came to a sudden stop. I was dumb; I could not say one word, and for once my companion's tongue was silenced after a one long-drawn "Oh," as she grasped me by the arm. To the south of us was the most beautiful bit of scenery I have ever laid my eyes upon. There stood Mt. Stephen, dark shadows gathered around its base. The sun had set, and the snow on its summit had assumed a dazzling whiteness as it reared its lofty peak far up in the dark blue sky, and there nestling in its crescent-shaped summit was the silvery thread-like shape of the new moon. How long I stood there gazing at that magnificent picture I do not know. I was brought back to earth by a light touch on the shoulder, and turning saw the porter. "The train is ready to start. Will madam step aboard?" And sure enough the platform was deserted. As we stepped on board a gentleman came running from the hotel, springing on the front coach, and the train sped away in the darkness.

I was sorry to think we would pass over the Selkirks in the night, but I had seen them once before. How the French lady would have talked had she seen some of the wild places we passed through. When the morning of the 14th dawned we were nearing Siskiwit Junction, where my talkative friend was to leave us, and she had begged me to rise early that she might bid me good-bye, and how much feeling she put into her farewell, waving to me as long as she could see me. Although it was an early hour to be up, and all the rest on board were asleep, I put on plenty of wraps and took my stand on the rear platform and watched the shadows of night being chased away by old King Sol, as he slowly rose above the green mountain tops around Salmon Arm Lake. We reached Salmon Arm about six o'clock, the same place where daylight had appeared on our eastern trip over the mountains three years before, and I knew we were to see in daylight what we passed in the dark then. The valley here widens out, and there are several large settlements to be seen. The mountains are not so rugged or high, and very little snow is seen anywhere. In the place of glaciers, landslides are to be seen. In many places the whole face of the mountain seems crumbling away into the rivers that flow at their bases.

Kamloops is quite a large town, and it was very pleasant here. The Thompson river flows to the right of it. There were a number of cars loaded with some kind of ore, so I thought there must be

mines not far distant. There were also quite a few sawmills, and a great number of Chinamen.

After leaving Kamloops the track began to creep up the sides of the mountains, the river flowing far beneath. Here for the first time I noticed the old mule trail on the mountains on the other side. Where gulches had been crossed it was filled in with logs, but where it had crossed the face of a mountain landslides had swept it away.

Higher and higher we went, creeping along a narrow shelf, darting through many tunnels, crossing many trestles, until we halted on a high plateau. Here there was another village with nice gardens. I also noticed several graveyards. I have forgotten the name of this village, but I remember that it was the last big climb, and from here we began to descend to the Pacific. It was rather early in the day, but we had our lunch, as I did not wish to miss any of the scenery, which I was told was very wild and grand a little farther on. We took our meals in our own compartment, where we were furnished with a table and linen, the porter bringing us all we wanted from the dining car. It was to be our last meal on this train, so I gathered up all the fragments and threw them in a bunch out of the car window. I looked out in time to see it strike a man on the side of the head. I only had time to see his look of astonishment and we were by like a flash. Maybe he said something. I didn't hear him.

Camp stools were again placed on the rear platform and the Nova Scotia lady and myself made ourselves comfortable to watch the last plunge down the steep sides of the Rockies. Down we flew through a narrow canyon, where hundreds of feet below the green waters of the Thompson river frothed and foamed as it struggled to get through the ever narrowing gorge. Wilder and wilder it grew. More rugged became the mountains around us. The cliffs on the opposite side of the river were mottled, streaked, and spotted with all the colors of the rainbow, and now and then through a break in the mountains a far distant snow peak could be seen. Suddenly as we rounded a curve the high walls to the north opened, and a mighty river was rushing through. It was the Fraser, and we followed it all the rest of the way.

For hours we watched the ever-changing scenery, until one by one they grew tired and I was left alone. I could not bear to lose a bit of the beauty through which we were going. We went through a great many tunnels. I counted nine in succession. We were going down a steep grade, and the train had slackened speed considerably, when I noticed that the shelf of land by which we were clinging to the mountain began to widen out. A few fruit trees began to appear, then a little garden, and next a tiny cabin. By the door on a bench sat a fair young woman, scarcely more than a child, her golden hair falling around her pale face. She turned and looked at me a moment so sorrowfully, and then sadly looked to the river again. I was wondering what made her look so sad in so beautiful a spot, when a few rods farther on, under a tall fir tree, I saw a tiny new-made grave. Not far away a young man was hoeing potatoes. The whistle blew and blew but he did not lift his head as we went slowly by.

(Concluded next week.)

Deportation of U. S. Silver.

Under authority of an act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and by arrangement with the Finance Department, the Banks of Canada are now engaged in an effort to get rid of the vast quantity of U. S. silver now circulating throughout the country. The cost of the transportation will be borne by the Government, and they will also allow the banks three-eighths of one per cent for their trouble. It is estimated that there is about \$800,000 of U. S. silver in circulation in Canada, and if this is replaced by Canadian silver the Government will make a profit of over \$400,000, there being that difference between the price of silver bullion and the face value of coined silver.

The Sovereign Bank here will be glad to receive all U. S. silver offered, and give in exchange Canadian silver or bills.

The beginning of an exodus from the New England States is predicted for Alberta this year, and Calgary is expected by 1910 a population of fifty thousand.

Afflicted With Rheumatism.

"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Addington, Indian Territory, "but thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm am able once more to attend to business. It is the best of liniments. If troubled with rheumatism, or any other kind of pain, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Morton & Haigh."

Interest Paid Quarterly

means more than interest paid half-yearly or yearly. You, as a business man, will see the advantage, be your account large or small.

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year.

Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH

R. A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

We are already in line with a complete stock of Spring DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS and FURNISHINGS. Have an early look at our approved offerings and avoid later disappointments.

SPRING PRINTS.

200 pieces New Spring Prints:—

Extra Heavy Duck Prints, 32 to 33 in. wide, at 10c. yd.
Crum's 32 in. Prints, in latest designs and colorings, at 12½c. yd.

DRESS GOODS.

We are now showing a wealth of New Weaves in Spring Dress Goods, both plain and fancies. Take advantage now of our big offerings at economy figures.

NEW JACKETS.

Fawn Covert Coats, for Ladies and Misses, in various styles, at \$8 to \$10.00.

New Raincoats for Ladies.

In 3/4, 7/8 and full lengths. The latest styles and color effects at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00.

Also Cheaper Coats in Cravenette, etc., at \$1.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00.

RIBBON SPECIAL.

50 pieces No. 24 Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors, regular 15c. yd., on sale at 10c. yd.

10c. BARGAIN TABLE 10c.

For genuine bargains in China, Glassware, Fancy Goods, etc. see our offerings on table in front of office, all 15c. to 25c. lines on sale at 10c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Complete stock in all lines bought before the recent very heavy price advances and all on sale at our usual low prices.

Grocery Specials.

5 lbs. Prunes for 25c. 3 cans Pink Salmon for 25c.
28 lb. box Select Valencia Raisins for \$1.65.
Special low quotations on Sugar by the bag or barrel.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

Professor Dorenwend

America's Greatest Hair Goods Artist is

Coming to

STIRLING HOUSE, STIRLING,

—ON—

Wed., March 7th.



This visit gives you a chance to consult PROF. DORENWEND about your Hair and to choose from the stock of Hair Goods, which he carries with him—just what you require.



Baldness

As all men know, disfigures and adds an aged expression to the face. Why remain Bald when Professor Dorenwend can fit you with a WIG or TOUPEE, which will hide all traces of Baldness and take the place of your own hair?

hair? Doctors recommend these Toupees as a preventative for colds in head, earache and neuralgia.

LADIES—READ THIS!

You will never have a better opportunity to see for yourself the beautiful assortment of SWITCHES, BANGS, POMPADOURS, WAVES, WIGS, Etc., which Professor Dorenwend carries with him.

Remember the Date and don't fail to call at the Hotel and see Professor Dorenwend early.

The DORENWEND Co., of Toronto, Limited,
103 and 105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

SHORTHORN BULLS and GRADE HEIFERS

from dams that produce from 40 to 65 lbs. of milk per day, for sale. Also, several thousand Cedar Fence Posts and Rails and Tamarack Cord Wood. Also, a quantity of bridge covering, basswood and spruce lumber and cedar shingles.

F. A. COMERFORD,
Eldorado, Ont.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable, 225 acres, or will divide and sell 150 or 75 acres. Partly situated in the Village of Stirling. First-class buildings on the larger place. First-class barn with first-class stone wall stable underneath to accommodate 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well and cistern in barn. Good fences. Run 30 acres of timber. Land under high state of cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds of grain and no better dairy farm in the Province. Reason for selling—death of owner. Easy terms to the right man. Further particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

WANTED.

A quantity of Good Wheat in exchange for Five Roses, Baker's Queen and Red Patent Flour.

We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

BUCKWHEAT.

I have in stock a splendid sample of SEED BUCKWHEAT, guaranteed free of foul seed.

S. HOLDEN.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Find Health and Strength in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every growing girl and every woman wearing middle life suffers from ailments peculiar to her sex. At these times the health and happiness of every girl and woman depend upon the richness and regularity of her blood. Look at the young girl whose blood is weak and watery. Her face is pale, her lips and gums bloodless. She has no energy and her back aches. She has no appetite and no desire for exercise. She complains that even to walk upstairs leaves her breathless. And the woman in middle life—she is nervous, irritable and depressed—liable to sudden attacks of pain and distress that only a woman knows of. She turns from food; horrible dizziness, hot and cold flashes, make her life miserable. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills banish all this misery. They cause the veins with rich, strong, healthy blood which gives tone and strength to every delicate organ. The case of Mrs. Geo. Danby, of Tilbury, Ont., is one of the many that proves that no medicine can compare with the "Pink Pills." Mrs. Danby says: "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blessing to suffering women. For a long time I was a great sufferer from the ailments that affect so many of my sex. I was extremely nervous at all times, suffered a great deal with headaches and indigestion. In fact, I was in a thoroughly miserable condition when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but after taking them a short time I began to improve, and through their further use, I am now feeling like a new woman. I am sure if all sick women would take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would be convinced of the great good they can do. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can make every ailing girl and suffering woman in the land strong and healthy. If they are given a fair trial. But great care must be taken to see that you get the genuine pills with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere or sent by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STORIES OF CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph as He Appeared to His Son.

Here are some extracts from Winston Churchill's recently published life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill. "One night Mr. Disraeli was among their guests, and an anecdote of his visit may be preserved. 'I think,' said Lord Randolph, discussing with his wife their party after it had broken up, 'that Dizzy enjoyed himself. But how flowery and exaggerated! But he was in a violent mood. If he would have any more wine he replied: "My dear Randolph, I have sipped your excellent champagne; I have drunk your good claret; I have tasted your delicious port—I will have no more!" Well, said Lady Randolph, laughing, "he sat next me, and I particularly remarked that he was in a violent mood, but a little weak brandy and water." " "Another: One day, early in the winter of 1868, when Lord Randolph was nearly 20 years old, he had the misfortune to ride too close to the Old Berkshire hounds, and to incur the displeasure of their master, who was then in a violent mood. Lord Randolph was deeply offended. He went home at once; but, as he said nothing at the moment, the incident was forgotten. Toward the end of the season, however, a hunt dinner was held in Oxford, to which both Lord Randolph and the Old Berkshire field were bidden, and at which Lord Randolph was called upon to propose the toast of "Fox Hunting." "He described himself as an enthusiast for all forms of sport. Fox hunting, he said, in his opinion, ranked first among all field sports; but he was himself very fond of hare hunting, too. So keen am I, that if I cannot get fox hunting and cannot get hare hunting, I like an afternoon with a terrier hunting a rat in a barn; and if I can't get that, he proceeded, looking round with much deliberation, "rather than a badger in a field. I'd go with Tom Duffield and the Old Berkshire."

WORRIED MOTHERS.

Much of the worry which every mother of young children undergoes, would be spared if the mother kept Baby's Own Tablets on hand and gave an occasional dose when the child was fretful, cross or feverish. Nearly all the ailments of childhood can be traced to the stomach, bowels or kidneys. For these troubles no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine is absolutely safe. Mrs. Kenneth McNeill, Lakeland, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a perfect medicine in every way. There will be no sickly children in the homes where they are used." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STILL ENJOYS HIS "VITLLES."

The Oldest British Subject and His Habits.

"Grandfather" McNeill, King Edward's oldest subject, who lives at the Home for the Aged, London, England, maintained by the Little Sisters of the Poor, has entered his 110th year. For fourteen years the Sisters, whose only funds are the alms that beg from door to door, have cared for the old man. It is twenty-eight years since he returned from the United States, and while he was there he buried his wife, whom he married in Ireland when he was a girl and he was a lad of eighteen. "It is thirty years since she died, and she was eighty then." "Yes, I have lived a very long while," he said to a visitor. "It is because I have always led a steady life. I was never the worse for drink in my life. I never ate too much. I never believed in ruining my stomach with two much drink or food. Aye, I am happy. I sleep well and enjoy my 'vitlles.' " "It was a case of love at first sight, was it not?" "Yes—at his first sight of her bank account."

Free Gifts of Toilet Soaps

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and GET THE PREMIUMS

The Coupons are the same as cash because they can be exchanged for Toilet Soaps for which you have to pay out money every week. Users of SUNLIGHT and CHEERFUL SOAPS can get their TOILET SOAPS for nothing. Read circular in every package, or write us for Premium List. A gift is of little value if it consists of something you have no use for. In exchange for Sunlight Soap Coupons you can get something you need and use every day.

SAVE SUNLIGHT SOAP COUPONS

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Canada

BARMAIDS TO GO.

Lancet Urges That They Should Be Abolished.

The London Lancet, the leading medical journal of the country, has pleaded the Church and temperance advocates by coming out with a leader strongly condemning the vocation of barmaid. Says the Lancet: "The vocation of barmaid is attended by perils from which young women should as far as possible be sheltered. Learning to bar has no tendency to render a woman a better wife or mother; it affords her no security of employment after reaching the age of thirty; renders her unacceptable to employers of almost every other kind; it often permanently injures her health; and it exposes her to exceptional risks. If that be the case it is consistent with a due regard to the national welfare to allow the daughters of the Empire to be offered up as sacrifices to the Moloch of the drink traffic, or, as too often happens, to be employed as decoys for the purpose of adding to the intemperance by which the country is at once weakened and disgraced."

HAS BEEN ALL RIGHT EVER SINCE

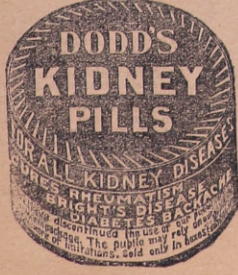
J. H. BELYEA, P. M., PROVES THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE

Some Year's Since He Used Them Now and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since—Story of Well-Known New Brunswick Man.

Lower Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B., Feb. 26.—(Special).—"Yes, I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster here, and one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country. Asked to give his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Mr. Belyea continued: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of plasters and other kinds of medicines, but did not seem to get any lasting benefit. Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended, I decided to try them and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now and as I said before I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Denseness of Vegetation Makes It Dark at Noonday.

An explorer describes a Central Africa forest: "Ten miles west of the lake begins the only piece of real virgin forest met with. It is throughout a dense virgin forest, and almost impenetrable. It consists of very large trees of many varieties. The upper parts are festooned with a light greyish-green moss, hanging in long streamers, and giving to the forest a very fantastic appearance. When these long streamers are agitated by a storm they make the whole forest, seen from one of the hills near, look like a rough sea. Again, when the sun is vertical the whole forest appears dark, but when the sun is low the general effect on the sunny side is curiously light. "All the trees are bound together with innumerable lianas and creeping plants. Between the stems is a dense tangled mass of lesser vegetation. The forest stands to a great extent in the water and mud of the swamp. A singular feature of it is the abruptness with which it begins and ceases on the plain. The grassy swamp or open country reaches to the mighty wall of trees, which continue in the same density on one side to the other. There is no smaller wood or scrub outside, forming a transition from the open plain to the forest. "Inside, the silence and gloom are accentuated by the apparent absence of animal or bird life. There are some herds of buffaloes that make it a headquarters, elephants visit it occasionally, monkeys. Again, when the sun is vertical, a man in a harness and antelope now and then appears at the edge; but the general impression is one of lifelessness."



NOT CORRECTLY STATED.

"I've been told, Professor," said Mrs. Locutte, "that the fashionable gown in your opinion, is immoral." "Not at all, madam," replied Professor Cutting. "No; in my opinion, the woman who wears it is."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

"Charlie Gonerbrook appears to be a good deal upset by the bank failure." "Yes; I understand him to say that he lost his balance."

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Expeller; safe, sure and effective. Try it and mark the improvement in your child.

THINKING AND VOTING.

"Have you ever made any effort to bring your colleagues to your way of thinking?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't care anything about their way of thinking. What I want is to bring them to my way of voting."

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical authorities. The treatise is written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases, the holder of a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send the postal note to-day and you will receive the book free by return. Address: The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto.

Mrs. Housekeeper—"Bridge, I wish you'd try to do something about the house without being told. You never do anything unless I tell you. You couldn't possibly do worse." Bridge—"Oh, I dunno, ma'am, I might refuse to do what you tell me."

Physical Pain and mental anguish afflict the victims of skin diseases. Get rid of both by rubbing Dodd's Ointment on the affected face. The relief given is among the wonders of medicine.

"You here, James!" exclaimed the slum-walker, visiting the jail. "Yes'm," replied the new prisoner, who was in for burglary. "Well, well, I certainly am surprised." "So was I, ma'am, or I wouldn't be here."

Are You Haunted Day and Night?—Mind and body racked and tortured by evil forebodings, gloomy and dull, robbed of that "Divine restorer," sleep, appetite gone, nerves shattered, generally debilitated? This is none too dark a picture for great South American Nerve and Brain Tonic and set up in its stead the glowing tints of the sun of perfect health.—108.

"How are you coming on with your new system of weather prediction?" "Well," answered the prophet, cheerily, "I can always get the kind of weather all right, but I haven't yet succeeded in hitting the dates exactly."

THIEVES CHASED IN MOTOR CAR.

Goods to the Amount of \$100,000 Were Stolen by Daring Robbers.

The Paris police have succeeded in arresting a gang of 35 thieves, whose exploits were of most notorious character. They were captured by an ex-member of the Paris police, a man named Arnaut. One of the methods adopted by the thieves was to steal goods by means of an imitation railway goods van. They were in charge of two or three of the men, would call at large warehouses from which goods were likely to be sent by rail. They collected the parcels, entered them up in a dummy receipt book, and then drove away with the goods. 100,000 worth of goods have been stolen since the beginning of the year. The headquarters of the gang was on a piece of waste land at Levallois, a suburb of Paris, where they carried on a business as owners of a motor garage. The leaders were in the habit of using a motor car to drive to and from their headquarters. Several times the police watched their car, but were never able to trace it to Levallois. They, therefore, determined to chase the thieves in a motor car, and on Monday two detective inspectors hired a car and began following the thieves from place to place. At last, seeing that they were followed, the thieves put on full speed and succeeded in outdistancing their pursuers. On Thursday the police determined to be equal with them, and securing a couple of racing machines, gave chase. The police, however, were stopped for driving at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and it was only when the second car came up with a police magistrate inside that they were allowed to proceed. Eventually the whole gang of 35 thieves were captured, and it was found that at the garage they had a complete workshop filled up for the alteration of stolen motor cars and bicycles.

Estelle—"Clarence, just think of it! Five weeks from to-day, and we will be married." Clarence—"Well, let's be happy while we may."

It Keeps the Muscles Pliant.—Men given to muscular sports and exercises and those who suffer muscular pains from bicycle riding will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil something worth trying. As a lubricant it will keep the muscles pliant and free from pains which would otherwise be caused by them, without softening them or impairing their strength. For bruises, sprains and contusions it is without a peer.

Margie—"I wonder if Mr. Smartly meant to give me a left-handed compliment." Rita—"Why?" Margie—"He said these artificial flowers I am wearing just match my hair."

Nature Revolts Against High Living and it has set its seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Enraged medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours.—110.

He—"Your new hat is charming, but I envy you doesn't go well with that dress." She (enchanted)—"Oh, you dear old hubby, so you really mean to buy me a dress as well?"

How to Cleanse the System.—Purges the system of the effects of the extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. The use has been demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take and their action is mild and beneficial.

PASSING OF THE SWEEPER.

Picturesque Character on English Streets Is Being Crowded Out.

Little by little the old-time landmarks and customs of London appear to be passing away. Probably nothing was better known or more appreciated by the children a half or even a quarter of a century ago than the picturesque character of the crossing sweepers. To-day the crossing sweeper is passing—in fact, he may be said almost to have passed already. It has been suggested that the doing away with the "sweepers" must have been ordered, but in view of the number of unemployed, and the fact that John Burns of the Local Government Board and the authorities are disposed to deal gently with the unemployed, this is denied. However, the elimination of the "sweepers" within the next few years is regarded as a certainty, owing to the adoption of modern machinery in the sprinkling and sweeping of the pavements. But even this apparently does not explain the lack of interest taken by the public in the "sweepers" themselves. The crossing sweepers that where they once used to earn a fair amount of money they now receive little or nothing for their labors—in fact they are being actively begged. They can't explain the change in public sentiment unless it is because the people are being educated up to the point of believing that the streets ought to be properly swept for them by the parish.

FOOD AND STUDY.

A College Man's Experience.

"All through my high school course and first year in college," writes an ambitious young man, "I struggled with my studies on a diet of greasy, pasty foods, especially fond of cakes and fried things. My system got into a state of general disorder and it was difficult for me to apply myself to school work with any degree of satisfaction. I tried different medicines, many food preparations but did not seem able to correct the difficulty. "Then my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food and I sampled it. I had to do something, so I tried Grape-Nuts. To my surprise, I found it delicious in the package, and in less than no time began to feel better. In a few weeks my strength was restored, my weight had increased, I had a clearer head and felt better in every particular. My work was simply a sport to what it was formerly. "My sister's health was badly run down and she had become so nervous that she could not attend to her music. She went on Grape-Nuts and had the same remarkable experience that I had. Then my brother, Frank, who is in the postoffice department at Washington city and had been trying to do brain work on greasy food, cakes and fried things, that joined the Grape-Nuts army. I showed him what it was and could do and from a broken-down condition he has developed into a hearty and efficient man. "Besides these I could give account of numbers of my fellow-students who have made visible improvement mentally and physically by the use of this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE LIKE

Blue Ribbon

TEA because it is tightly sealed in lead packets, not lying about loose like ordinary bulk teas. BLUE RIBBON is carefully watched from PLANTATION TO HOME and pleases all.

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Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVE TROUGH Etc. METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone. METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE.

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Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. and G.R.P. Strong soil, 80 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Lethbridge. Price \$10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

"So he no longer calls his pretty little home 'The Nutshell'?" Why did he change it?" "He got tired of having his humors ring his bell to ask if the kernel was in."

Allen's Lung Balm, free from narcotics, is never more useful than when it rids the children of cold and saves the mother's anxiety. It makes a friend of everyone who uses it.

Wedderly—"To-day is the tenth anniversary of my marriage." Singleton—"Well, what do you expect?" Wedderly—"Which do I expect?" Singleton—"Yes; congratulations or sympathy?"

Many patent medicines have come and gone, but Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup continues to occupy a foremost place among remedies for coughs and colds, and as a preventive of decay of the lungs. It is a standard medicine that widens its sphere of usefulness year by year. If you are in need of something to rid yourself of a cough or cold, you cannot do better than try Bickle's Syrup.

Mary—"So you think she is two-faced?" James—"Certainly; I have seen her when her own shadow follows her."

Eczema Relieved in a Day.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents.—111.

Frank—Laundrymen are the most forgiving people on earth. Fred—Why? Frank—Because the more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you.

If you are out of sorts get a bottle of "Ferrovin," the best tonic, and you will be surprised how quickly that tired feeling will wear off. \$1.00 bottles. All dealers in medicines.

Mr. Novice (to Mr. Sponger)—"My wife has been obliged to give up playing the piano." Mr. S.—"Indeed! Whatever is that for?" Mr. N.—"Every time she began to play I insisted upon singing."

Indigestion Can't Stay where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them, from almost the first using I have been entirely relieved of the pains of indigestion. I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cents. J112.

Minister (meeting a small boy on Sunday afternoon carrying a string of fish)—"Johnny, Johnny, do these belong to you?" "Y-e-s, sir. You see, that's what they got for chasing worms on Sunday."

Not a Nau-seating Pill.—The exipient of a pill is the substance which entails the inglorious and makes up the pill mass. That of Parnele's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to prevent the moisture and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the stomach. Parnele's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

PADEREWSKI AS HOST.

Opens His House to Receive Refugees from Poland.

No less than ten thousand Russians of all ages and all ranks have taken refuge in Switzerland during the past year. In almost all instances the wealthier classes are willing and glad to help their companions in adversity. The home of Paderewski, the famous pianist, at Norges is continually crowded with Polish refugees. They are welcome to stay as long as they need to, all the spare rooms being given up for their comfort and convenience. As soon as the Polish refugees are enabled to go to other countries or other parts of the country, and look after themselves the home of the pianist at Norges is given over to new refugees.

RHEUMATISM

In any form and cold perspiring feet positively cure within 20 days, by our new patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere \$1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MACNETT RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Send particulars by post and we will send you a list of our services. Address Box 195, Montreal.

Rheumatism Cured.

Why do you suffer—Starry Magic Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starry's, take no other, send direct to us. \$1.00 per bottle. RHEUMATISM REMEDY CO., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

THE PEACH BELT.

Send for our list of mixed farms, 10-acre fruit lots, lawns, etc. in the South Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys, situated particularly what you want, and we will find something to suit you. Land and prices. Get in advance of the new railways. Climate not to be excelled. Locations for homes on beautiful lakes and rivers. M. C. KENDALL, Penticton, Okanagan Lake, British Columbia

APPLE TREES.

Before buying write us, or see our agent near you, for prices. We have the largest stock of fruit trees to be found in Canada. We pay the freight. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries, Ont.

Western Canada Land Co

HEAD OFFICE, 38 NINTH STREET, Brandon, Man.

Improved farms and unimproved lands and ranch lands, wholesale and retail, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and fruit lands in Southern Okanagan Valley, B. C.

Wheat lands on Saskatchewan Plains at \$7.10 per acre, with terms till June at \$7.10 per acre, the finest wheat lands in the world. Homesteads located. Selections made. Write or call for any information desired.

An heless seldom has cause to doubt her husband's love—for her money.

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Boards are apt to have liver complaint when it is served to them seven times a week.

Will it stay where you put it? Oh, yes. "The D & L" Measle Plaster will, and Shiloh's quick cure rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, face ache, neuralgia, etc.

The bell-ringer to the city of Cork once made the following curious announcement—"O yist! O yist! Lost, someone between twelve o'clock and McKinney's shore in Market Street, a large brass key. I'll not be after telling you what it is, but it's the key of the bank, shure."

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Cold and Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Its quantity is so small you may take it. The price is 25c per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell it.

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household

ISSUE NO. 9-64

THE HEIR OF SANTIAGO

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXV.

"Unless you inherited any money from your father, I take it that you are utterly without means," he went on, regarding her with a half smile. "All the wealth which the Earl of Arrowdale had intended for you will go to the next-of-kin, the present earl. Not a single penny can you claim!"

Norah looked at him, but without speaking. What he said might be true or false; she did not very much care at the moment.

He seemed disappointed at the little effect the announcement of her poverty had made upon her.

"I'm afraid you don't realize," he resumed, "or perhaps," as he spoke, he drew a little nearer to her, "the thought that is running through my mind is pressed in yours. Norah," his voice dropped and he glanced toward the door, "why should this—this injustice be? All the world knows that the earl, when he said 'my daughter,' meant you, and only you, and I, and the man Furlong, whom I can keep quiet as he has hitherto been. I am aware of the fact that he did not notice the flash that came into Norah's lovely eyes, or that her hand clinched spasmodically. 'Why should we not let the matter stand as it is?' Who will be harmed by that? If it is true that that is said of her, she has got, and in all conscience, she has got enough. If you are not the earl's daughter, you were regarded by him as such. He did mean you to have the money, and why should you not have it? Norah, it all rests with you and me, with you in reality, for I will abide by your decision. Place your hand 'in mine'—with a great effort Norah suppressed the shudder that ran through her, and kept her eyes fixed on the ground—"place your hand in mine," said Guildford, his eyes bright, "and I will be your wife, and the secret is locked within my lips until death! Why, see, if you become my wife, dearest, I shall have very little inducement to reveal the truth! Norah, think, for God's sake, of all this means to you. I will not speak of myself. You know I love you, you know that if—I have seemed hard sometimes, it is because I loved you so dearly that I was prepared to go through anything to win you. Forget the past—forget everything, and—say that you will be my wife. See how helpless and alone you are. I have shot my chance at her. I have a strong arm to lean upon, a clear brain to rely on in this crisis! Lean on me, rely on me! You shall be my wife and still Lady Norah, daughter of an earl, and heiress to his wealth!"

Norah's heart beat fiercely with the longing, the almost irresistible longing, to look him in the face and cry "Scoundrel!"—anything to express her indignation and loathing. But she did repress the desire, wonderful to say. At that moment she felt the truth of some of his words. She was alone and helpless, she was in need of aid, and the craving of her soul to denounce him. Here was a cunning scoundrel, whom it was imperatively necessary that she should fight with something of her own weapons.

She looked down in silence, and, taking her silence for consent, he uttered a low cry, and caught her hand. It was cold as ice, but his was not as yet.

"Norah!" he burst out, any fire in a guarded voice, as if the walls might have ears. "Norah! You will do this—ah! His success seemed to overwhelm him, and he gazed at her with distraught eyes.

"Norah drew her hand away.

"I—I must have time," she murmured, huskily.

"You shall!" he responded, eagerly. "You shall have all just as you please! Ah, Norah, why have you withheld me so long? Did you think that I did not love you? That I should not make you happy? Happy! He laughed. "There shall be no happier woman in all the world! You shall see! You shall see!" He went to take her hand again, but she drew back with downcast eyes, and shook her head.

"I—I am tired," she said. "I think I will go now. To-morrow—"

"Ah, I cannot wait so long without seeing you!" he broke in, in a low voice that thrilled with passion and came again this evening. You will see me, dearest, if only for a moment. My—my happiness has come to me so suddenly that I can scarcely believe, realize it. I must see you again to-day. Give me the papers—"

He held out his hand.

Norah extended them to him, then drew them back gently.

"No, let me look at them," she said, firmly.

"Very well; but take care of them, dearest. Do not leave them where any one can see them—"

"Or steal them as the portrait was stolen," she could not help saying. He laughed easily, then suddenly his face paled, and he drew her toward him. "Becca South," he said, "but only for a moment. 'Ah, don't be hard upon me,' he said. 'All is fair in love and war. I would have gone through fire and water to win you, just as now I would go through fire and water to keep you. Must you go? Well, then—this evening. Remember dearest, your fate lies in your own hands. As my wife, you will be Lady Norah, the heiress of an earl—"

"Yes, I will remember," she said, very quietly, and, without raising her eyes, she passed by him and left the room.

She went straight upstairs, and, locking herself in the room, dropped into a chair, and, holding her head tightly in her hand, tried to think.

To attempt to describe the varied emotions which thronged and eddied through her brain would be impossible. It would be false to say that she was not disappointed and shocked at the revelation. Only an idiot of the most hopeless sort would bear without a pang of regret that he was a nobody, instead of the somebody he had

As the cab stopped she saw, to her dismay, that the office was closed.

She had not taken the important question of time into her consideration, and she sat and looked at the drawn blinds and closed door in a sort of stupor.

But as she sat asking herself what she should do next, the door opened, and a clerk came out.

He was an old man who had once or twice been down to the Court on business connected with the estate; and he came forward hat in hand, and with surprise stamped on his wrinkled face, as Norah called to him.

"Mr. Petherick," he said, "your lady?" he said.

"He is not in London?"

Norah's heart sank like lead.

"Not in London!" she repeated, and her voice trembled.

"No, my lady. He's gone to the Continent. I think that he has got some kind of a clue to the viscount—I mean Lord Arrowdale's—whereabouts, and he has gone to try and follow it up. I'm very sorry," he added, as he saw the dejection and disappointment in the lovely face. "Is there anything I can do, my lady?"

Norah shook her head. "What could he do? What could she do?"

"I don't even know Mr. Petherick's address," he said, after a pause, "or I'd telegraph to him, if it's important business."

"It is, it is," said Norah.

"If there is anything I can do—"

But Norah shook her head as she tried to thank him.

"I must go to an hotel," she said, faintly. "Can you tell me—"

"Your ladyship's house in Park Lane," ventured the old man, rather surprised. "Norah's face crimsoned, and then went pale. She was no longer 'your ladyship.' She had no house in Park Lane or elsewhere.

"I—I should prefer an hotel," she faltered.

"Yes, my lady, and a quiet one. There is one near here—it's not very fashionable, but it is quiet and more suited for a lady alone. But perhaps your ladyship is meeting some one?"

"No," said poor Norah, "I am quite alone."

"Then Godfrey's might suit, my lady; it is in Winchester street. I'll tell the cabman, and I'll do myself the honor of calling to-morrow, in case I should be of any use to you."

Petherick took his leave, and Norah, as he saw her perplexity did not disappear from her face, "if your ladyship will not think me presuming, I will accompany you."

Norah accepted the offer gratefully, and he rode with her to the quiet street, and did not leave her until he had pointed out the best room and impressed upon the landlady the importance of her guest. Then, with reiterated offers of his services, he went and Norah was left alone. They got her some tea, and she went and sat beside the window, and looked out with eyes that saw nothing. She was too tired to think, and she forced herself watching the passersby.

Suddenly she saw a face at the window of the house opposite that seemed to her vaguely familiar, and in a moment or two the recollection flashed upon her—the face was that of John Wesley, the famous poet, the gentleman she had met at Lady Derrington's, Cyril's friend Jack.

A thrill ran through her, and she put her hands to her eyes, for the sight of him brought back with painful suddenness the remembrance of Cyril himself.

It was some moments before she could look again, and when she did, she found that Jack had thrown up the window and was leaning out, a look of expectancy on his handsome spirituelle face. As she looked, she heard the sound of wheels, and holding the curtain, she bent forward. A cab stopped at the door just beneath the open window, and someone got out.

"Hullo!" he heard Jack's deep, musty-cold voice. "Hullo, old man; hurry up!"

A strange curiosity, something more and deeper than idle interest, caused her heart to beat with eagerness, and it was with scarcely a shock of surprise she heard Cyril's voice—Cyril's call back.

"Hullo, Jack! All right. How are you?"

She rose, she slowly knew what she was doing—breathing fast and painfully, and watching intently. Was he alone, or—by—yes, of course, there would be another with him—his wife, Becca! But the cab stood between her and the door, and she could see neither Cyril nor any one else. She waited a moment, but the cab drove away, the door shut, and directly afterward she saw the figure of Cyril enter the room, and heard the voices of the two men as they clasped hands.

Faint and overwhelmed, she sank trembling into the chair, and hid her face in her hands.

Meanwhile, Jack and Cyril were exchanging greetings, and the former was looking at the latter earnestly.

"You don't look quite the thing yet, lad," he said. "The picture finished?"

Cyril shook his head.

"No," he said, in a laugh that had very little merriment in it, "and not likely to be; it is I who am 'finished.' All the pluck seems to have gone out of me. But why did you send for me, old man?" he broke off.

"I've news for you."

Cyril started.

"About—about her?"

"Well, indirectly, Cyril. It is grave news. Your uncle, the Earl of Arrowdale, is dead."

Cyril started and looked down.

"I'm—I'm sorry!" he said. "Dead!"

And he looked well and strong enough there in Santiago Woods to last for years. Dead! Heigho!"

"Then you're saying live the earl," said Jack, significantly.

Cyril bit his lip and sighed.

"What is to be done?" he said. "I'd rather let the whole thing slide."

Jack nodded. "That's nonsense, my dear boy," said Cyril, quietly. "You're the new earl, and must take up your coronet and mantle."

"And Norah?" said Cyril, hesitating as he always did when he spoke her name.

Jack nodded.

"The earl has left her every penny, every stick he was able to leave," he replied. "She will be an immensely rich woman, and the new earl will be none of the richer."

"Thank Heaven!" said Cyril. "I'm glad he has left me nothing but what he was compelled, Jack. May she be happy! Ah, how happy this would have made me if—I she and I!" He turned away and tried to whistle. "I haven't heard anything of—of her?" he asked.

Jack paused a moment.

"Well," he said, reluctantly, "I may as well tell you. There was always a rumor that she meant marrying that Mr. Guildford Berton, but since the earl's death the rumor has grown very distinct and positive."

"God send her happiness!" he said, beneath his breath. "But—I think she is worthy a better man."

"Cyril Burne, to wit?"

"Yes," said Cyril, with manly modesty. "Yes, Jack, I'd back myself to make her happier than that fellow could do. Somehow, I don't believe in him; I don't like him."

"One seldom does like one's rival," said Jack, cynically. "But the best thing you can do is to forget her. Meanwhile you had better present yourself before the family lawyer, Mr. Petherick—they have been advertising for you, my lord! By George, if I hadn't come home and seen the papers, they might have gone on hunting and advertising till all was blue. I suppose you never looked at the English papers over there?"

"No," said Cyril, moodily; "I'd something else to think of."

Jack Wesley laid a hand on the broad shoulder.

"Look here, Cyril," he said, "face the music, man! You have got to play your part in the world's drama, and a pretty large part it is. No more artistic vagabondage, no more free-and-easy what's lost. Forget her, lad—forget."

Cyril touched his head gratefully.

"You're all right, Jack," he said. "You mean well, but as to forgetting her!" He laughed. "I tell you I see her all day long—by God! I see her in every shadow, in every gleam, in every shadow of vengeance, 'I see her now!' and suddenly, while and startled, he stared through the window across the street.

"What on earth's the matter?" he demanded Jack. "Is it a ghost, or have you taken to drinking?"

"It's—It's a ghost, perhaps," said Cyril, brokenly. "Isn't hers! No! Jack, look, there is Norah! Where? Why, there at the window opposite!"

And he dragged Jack cautiously behind the curtain. "Don't let her see you, man! Great Heaven and earth what she is doing there! Norah at Godfrey's Hotel!"

"You must be the victim of hallucination," began Jack; then he exclaimed: "By George, you're right; it is she!"

Cyril, pale and breathless, stared at him, and then eagerly returned to the window opposite.

"Jack, look; she's—she's in trouble!" he said, hoarsely. "See! She doesn't think anyone will see her—and she's crying. Great Heaven, what does it mean?"

"Can't say," said Jack. "I should go and ask her if I were you."

"By Heaven, I will!" exclaimed Cyril, swinging round upon him. "Yes, I will! No matter what has passed, no matter if she sends me away; she's in trouble, and I've got to go to her. Where's my hat?" and in a state of excitement he caught it up and ran down the stairs as if Godfrey's Hotel were on fire, and he was off to rescue Norah.

Jack Wesley stood looking after him, then dropped into a chair, and groping for his pipe, lit it and fell to smoking, waiting patiently, philosopher as he was, for the issue of events.

Cyril went across the road and encountered the lady porter.

"I wish to see Lady Norah Arrowdale, please," he said.

There was something so masterful in the voice, so commanding in the stalwart, soldierly figure, that the porter, who was not used to such a man, and who was rather thrown off his balance by having a titled lady in the house, at once began walking upstairs, and Cyril followed.

The man opened the door of the sitting-room, and Norah dropped her hands suddenly, but turned her face away to hide the tears in her eyes, so that Cyril had time to nearly reach her side before he spoke her name.

"Norah!"

She started, and turned to him with

Famed for Purity.

"SANTALIN"

Ceylon GREEN Tea is not adulterated in any shape or form. This is one reason for its sale of 14,000,000 packets per year.

40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

HIGHEST AWARDS ST. LOUIS, 1904.

AT ALL GROCERIES

ON THE FARM.

THE SHEEPFOLD.

In the days when wool growing was the primary object all sheep were bred with a view to wool alone and their owners seemed to forget that a sheep could have any other mission, writes Mr. W. A. McCoy. So now we find a man going into the mutton business he often has too much of the wool from his mind and lays too much stress on a good fleece when other qualities are lacking.

In choosing a flock of ewes, get them as nearly square as possible, with a short, thick head and bright eyes, a large frame, well spread ribs, giving plenty of heart room, and not hollow just back of the shoulders. Also allow plenty of space where a large amount of food can be converted into mutton, or milk to raise a good pair of lambs. The model ewe for raising a strong, fat lamb should be built on the same wedge-shaped form as the model dairy cow. I have never seen a ewe that, at a rear view, presented a wide hind-quarter, tapering gradually to the fore-end and a level back, but raised a thick fleshed lamb. Have the ewes as near alike as possible, so that being bred to one ram they will drop lambs of a uniform type.

If the ewes are of the Downs, ram should be a Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford or Southdown, but if they are long woolled the ram should be a Lincoln, Leicester or Colswold. The nearer we approach the pure-bred type, by line breeding, the more perfect will the offspring be. He should be a thick, blocky fellow but, unlike the ewes, should be heaviest in front with thick head, broad between the eyes, a short neck and heavy shoulders. The shorter the distance from his mouth to the stomach the better. His back should be perfectly straight. Be sure to get your hands on him and by pressing firmly on the back notice whether the backbone sticks up like the blade of a knife if there is a crease along his back and indicating a weak point in the spine. A ram with a well spread rib and a thick covering of wool. If the latter is true he is a sire of lambs that will be easily fed and thick fleshed.

As soon as the ewes are bred the ram should be taken away. Then when the ewes should commence in winter at a mile and out of storms. But they should not be shut in unless there is danger from dogs or from some other cause, as they are liable to be overheated in too close a place. At this time if there is good clover hay a very little grain will do, but if the hay is not good a mixture of bran, oats and corn, equal parts by weight, should be fed about one or two pounds per head each day, depending on the condition of the ewes. A good thing to feed at this time is roots or silage to keep the system loose and cool. We never close our sheep out tight until they get 8 or 10 degrees below zero or very stormy 10° lambing time.

beneficial to both sow and the coming pigs.

Make the sow comfortable by giving her a warm, dry place, in which to sleep, and at same time furnish bedding. Take out the soiled portions of the bedding often and replace it with new. Do not confine the brood sows to close quarters. They need pure air, and an abundance of exercise, to make them develop bone, muscle, life, and a vigorous constitution. This makes them capable of transmitting to the progeny the vim and constitutional vigor necessary to make thrifty and profitable animals.

PIG NOTES.

It is better to raise eight good pigs than twelve inferior ones. There will be more money in the former than in the latter, though they outnumber them. Quality is more important than quantity. All troughs and feeding pens should be kept scrupulously clean. Don't let any food remain after they get through with food in the trough. It sours, molds, and is unhealthy.

Be sure that pigs have a trough for themselves that cannot be reached by the mother or the other hogs. It teaches them to eat and prevents any shrinkage during weaning. It is a self-weaner.

"I pity the man who can't learn anything from his own mistakes. Now, that's one thing I can do," said Bragg. "Ah! You're always learning something then, aren't you?" replied Knox.

EARN CASH

In Your Leisure Time

If you could start at once in a business which would add a good round sum to your present earnings—WITHOUT INVESTING A DOLLAR—wouldn't you do it?

Well, we are willing to start you in a profitable business and we don't ask you to put up any kind of a dollar.

Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

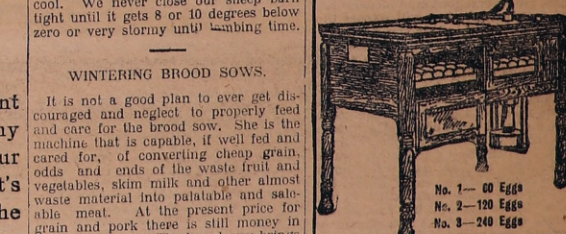
You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Poultry raising pays.

People who tell you that there is no money in raising chickens may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is out of class. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the



CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND BROODER.

"Yours is the first incubator I have used, and I wish to state I had 100 chicks from 100 eggs. This was my first lot; truly a 100 per cent. hatch. I am well pleased with my incubator. I had brooded 100 eggs. No. 240, 100 chicks, 100 per cent. hatch."

"My first hatch came off. I got 170 chicks from 100 eggs. Who can beat that for the first trial, and as early in the spring. I am well pleased with my incubator, and if I could not get another money could not buy it from me. Every farmer should have a No. 3 Chatham Incubator—F. W. RAMSAY, Dunrobin, Ont."

"The incubator you furnished me works exceedingly well. It is easily operated, and only needs about 10 minutes attention every day. R. McGUIRE, Moss, N. B., Assn."

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested, the incubator is built on right principles, the incubation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a woman or girl can operate it. You pay us no cash until after 1906 harvest.

Send us your name and address on a post card to-day.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing depot at Chatham, Ontario, Reg. Incubator, New Westminster, B. C., Montreal, Halifax, and other all-out appointments to Chatham.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited

Dept. 35, CHATHAM, CANADA

Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and BURLINGTON, ONT.

Let us quote you prices on a good FARMING MACHINERY or good FARM SCALE.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.



Send for free sample.

something in her face, in her lovely eyes, that made his heart leap. It said—ah! quite plainly—too distinctly to admit of his mistaking—"I love you!"

"Norah!" he breathed, and he held out his arms with an inarticulate cry.

She echoed it, rose and leaned toward him; then, as if suddenly smitten by a deadly dart, she checked herself, and, drawing herself to her full height, said in a voice that thrilled with sorrow, reproach and indignation:

"Where is your wife?"

(To be continued.)

Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont. 50c and \$1.00 All Druggists

Prize Essay.

Care of Milk for Cheesemaking.

The Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association recently offered a prize for the two best essays on the care of milk to be manufactured into cheese. There were a large number of competitors, but the first prize goes to R. W. Thompson, of Spring Brook, Ont.

The following is the first prize essay: The care of milk for cheesemaking is a very important matter, as the condition of the milk is in when it reaches the factory is a matter of dollars and cents to our dairymen.

As a cheesemaker of a good many years' experience, I know that from one-quarter to one pound of cheese more can be made from one hundred pounds of milk that is in a proper condition than can be made from the same quantity of milk that is bad flavored, gassy or over-ripe. A great many of our dairymen still believe that any milk that is not sour is all right for making cheese, but this is a great mistake. I would rather have a can of good clean sour milk than one that is dirty and bad flavored, even though it were sweet. It is impossible for any cheesemaker to make the finest quality of cheese unless he has the very best quality of milk. It would be to the interest of our dairymen to give their best attention to this matter. The care of milk does not begin with the milk, but with the cows and the care they get. No cow unless she is healthy and well fed with proper food, and gets abundance of water, with free access to salt, is in a condition to give the best quality of milk. Therefore care must be taken to see that the cows are well fed and cared for, and that they get no food such as turnips, etc., that would leave any bad food flavor on the milk. As milk is about 87 per cent water, it is therefore very important that the cows get abundance of the best pure water, and are not compelled to drink out of stagnant pools or mud holes. It is a safe rule never to allow cows to drink water that is not fit for human consumption.

Milking.

If the milking is done in the yard, it should be high and dry and kept well cleaned. If done in the stable, the stable should be kept well cleaned, and have a tight floor overhead to prevent any dirt or dust from falling into the milk. It should also be well ventilated and well aired before milking by leaving the doors and windows open, but especially in the summer season should the latter be done. Only good, clean tin pails should be used for milk. The milking should be done about the same hour morning and evening, and by the same persons as much as possible. The udder and sides should be wiped clean, and if necessary should be washed with warm water and wiped dry before the pail is put under the cow. Milk should be removed from the stable when the milking is done, as milk will taint very quickly if left in the stable or any place where the air is not perfectly pure. The milk stand should be some distance away from the barns and stables. The stand should be a covered one to protect the milk from the sun and rain.

Straining, Airing and Cooling.

Milk should be well strained immediately after the milking is done, and then aerated to allow the animal heat to escape, but care must be taken to do this in a pure atmosphere, or it will do more harm than good, as the milk will take in foul odors or germs that might be in the air, which it is exposed to. There are several good kinds of strainers, but any method that will expose the milk to the air in a thin spray will answer the purpose. When milk has been well aired it should at once be cooled down to 65 or 70 degrees to keep over night. This may be done by any method that will lower the temperature of the milk, such as setting the cans in a tank of cold water or ice, or by means of a cooler of water or ice placed in the milk. When the water becomes warm it should be changed, as it will be more of an injury than a benefit after it has become the same temperature as the milk. After the milk has reached the proper temperature the can should be covered over with a light cloth, such as cheesecloth, to prevent dust from getting in. The morning's milk should also be aired and cooled, but it is not necessary to cool it to a low temperature as the evening's milk. The morning's milk should be put in separate cans.

Washing of Cans, Pails, etc.

It is of the greatest importance that all utensils that are used for milk, such as cans, pails, etc., should be kept well cleansed. They should be washed as soon as possible after using. They should be first washed with warm water, then thoroughly with hot water, using a brush for this, as it gets into the seams better than a cloth, then scald with boiling water, and leave to air in the sun. No cans or pails from which the tinning is worn off should be used for milk, as this will spoil milk very quickly.

In closing I would say that the two important points in the care of milk are, first, cleanliness in all pertaining to the milk; second, by keeping well cooled.

R. W. THOMPSON,
Spring Brook.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When a cough is ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Morton & Haigh.

A Query.

We Canadians are very fond of quoting British rights and British justice, but do we always live up to the phrase which so glibly slips from our tongues? Do we practice the Golden Rule? "Do unto others, etc." Why then is it that so many of our Christian women leave their shopping until Saturday night? And then not early on Saturday evening, but late, when the poor tired clerks and proprietors are wearied after the busy rush of the day's business. They are kept until nearly midnight, and in many known cases until Sunday morning, by the carelessness and thoughtlessness of shoppers. No one wishes more than the proprietors and clerks of our stores to do everything possible for the public. But why make slaves of an obliging class of citizens? During the summer many of them are at the stores from seven in the morning (necessitating at least rising at six) and remain there until eleven, and even twelve o'clock, allowing one hour for dinner and one for tea, thus having a service of 14 hours in these days of 8 hours' service. Why could we not be home at ten o'clock and allow the stores to be closed? Then the employers and employees could be at home sometime before midnight. In our cities we never think of buying after six o'clock on week days. I am certain the merchants would be surprised at such suggestion, and it is with no very pleasant looks that a city clerk serves a customer after six o'clock. Why then do we so impose on good nature? Other towns like Campbellford, much larger than ours, can close their stores three nights a week at six, two nights a week at eight, and Saturday night at ten o'clock. Why could not we?—COM.

W. M. S. Silver Anniversary.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church this year celebrates the completion of twenty-five years of its history. The record has been one of success and noble achievement beyond, we believe, the fondest hopes of those who, in faith and true courage, laid the foundations of the organization twenty-five years ago. Success has not been won without much sacrifice and devotion and patient effort, and that these, with God's blessing, have worked out such splendid results is reason sufficient why the present celebration should be, as we believe it is, a time of deep and heartfelt rejoicing. At the end of the first year twenty auxiliaries had been formed, and the income reported was \$2,916.78. In the twenty-four years these twenty auxiliaries have grown to 898, with a membership of 24,322, while there are also 479 Mission Bands and Circles, with a membership of 14,776. The income for the past year, the largest on record, reached the splendid sum of \$98,421.03. The Woman's Missionary Society is to be numbered among the most spiritual and consecrated agencies of the church, and we are sure that as an organization it enters upon the work of a second quarter-century not only with a laudable ambition to succeed, but with the highest and holiest purposes and ideals.

Surprise and Presentation at Spring Brook.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haslett of Springbrook was invaded on Saturday evening last by a large number of friends who came to spend a joyous evening before Mr. Haslett and family depart for their new home in the Northwest. As usual in such visits they brought well laden baskets. After justice had been done to their contents, Mr. D. W. Roblin was called to the chair. After some preliminary remarks he then, on behalf of those assembled, read an address and tendered presents with the hearty good wishes of the donors. The balance of the evening was spent in singing, instrumental music and social intercourse, and all went home well pleased with their visit.

TO MR. AND MRS. HASLETT,
DEAR FRIENDS,—Upon learning of your intended departure from our midst in the near future, we as friends and neighbors have assembled here to spend one more evening in social intercourse. To most of us you have been known from early youth as both the families you represent were pioneers in the Township in which we live. Our interests through all these years have been mutual. We have sympathized with each other in our sorrows and bereavements and rejoiced together in prosperity, hence our separation at this time calls forth regrets, at the breaking of social ties that life-long friendship engendered. This function to-night is only one of the many that is taking place all over this broad Province. The Great Northwest is luring the sons and daughters of Ontario, that they may assist in gathering the immense wealth now stored and hidden in the vast plains of our Western Country. Few of us here but have friends and relatives already realizing that this is no dream but a glorious reality, and while we realize that ere long miles of distance will separate us yet we will always cherish as bright spots in our life the memories of old acquaintance.

We therefore wish you God speed in your new home and trust the Divine blessing may attend you and your family, and they with you may be factors in holding our Canadian West an integral part of the British Empire.

As a small token of friendship we ask you to accept this Table and Parse, not for their intrinsic value, but as mementos of our regard, and with the hope that some time in the future we may be privileged to meet and renew the happy relations we now enjoy.

Signed on behalf of your friends,
J. W. HEAGLE,
D. W. ROBLIN,
T. C. MCCONNELL.

Feb. 24th, 1906.

Vice-president T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, announces that there will be no coal strike on April 1, and that the operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago, and perhaps more.

The Minister of Railways has received resignations from five engineers and inspectors held responsible for the faulty work on the Peterborough and Kirkfield lines. The resignations will not, however, take effect until March 31st, as it is desired to give sufficient time to those affected to finish the work they have in hand.

A Remarkable Bridge.

Among the many old books and corners and crannies of the old Emerald Isle is Carrick-a-rede, on the Great Northern railroad of Ireland. It is an isolated rock, separated from the mainland by a chasm sixty feet wide and more than eighty feet deep, and it is at this place that the salmon are interested in their retreat to the rivers. A rude bridge of ropes is thrown across, which remains during the fishing season, and this bridge, which is protected by a single rope rail, swings about in the most uncomfortable manner, often rendering it a dangerous feat in stormy weather save to the natives, who cross it with the utmost indifference. The name is derived from "Carrig-a-ram-hadh" (the rock in the road) on account of the intercepting of the salmon. Near by on the west side of the island is a cavern in which have been found the bones of horse, ox, deer, sheep, goat, badger, otter, water rat and of several kinds of birds.

Two Odd Volumes.

The book done by a French monk who instead of writing the words cut the letters from the vellum page and formed a sort of stencil has its opposite in a Swedish translation of the four gospels, which was done in gold and silver leaf. The initial letters are cut from thin sheets of beaten gold done in delicate tracery, while the body of the text is of heavy silver. The foil is cemented to the parchment page with an adhesive which in spite of the undoubted antiquity of the book has not lost its powers. Most freak books were evidently done to perpetuate the name of the ingenious owner, but this carries absolutely no information as to its maker.

A more modern freak is the output of a Lyons silk weaving firm and is a prayer book in which the letters are woven into the silk. But one copy was made of the book, and this is in the government library at Paris.

Physical Culture.

A rational system of physical culture should insure to every man and woman who adopts it a perfectly erect, poised figure, a straight spine, a broad, deep and capacious chest, uplifted and flexible, and harmonious development of all the muscles. He or she should be easy and graceful in every movement, possessed of marked muscular power and endurance, splendid health and a voice of notable equality and power.

So much would the rational system of physical development do for those who followed it, and any method which will not accomplish all of these things, even for its least promising students, is in so much incomplete and false. The object of physical culture methods is to render the body a more perfect instrument, more strong, more enduring, more obedient, to the commands of the will.

Laugh and Live Long.

It has been aptly said that there is not the remotest corner of the inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from that conveyed at other times. For this reason every good, hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying as it does new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

Starboard and Port.

Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port"? For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days of the Norsemen and Saxons. In the viking ships the warriors hung the "borders," or shields, on the side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the steer side, and as the borders of the warriors were hung there it was called the "steerboard," or starboard side, while the lower, or lurking side, became the larboard. Bord eventually became corrupted into port.

The Golden Crested Wren.

The golden crested wren is the smallest not only of British but of all European birds. Its average weight is only about eight grains Troy. The length of the feathers is about three and a half inches and the stretch of the wings about five inches, but when the feathers are taken off the length of the body does not exceed one inch.

A Poor Trade.

"Yes," said the African chieftain pleasantly, "I gave eight mules for my wife, and I must say that I got badly bunked."

"So?"

"That's what. It was found a case of swapping eight for one."

Nemesis.

Nemesis is lame, but she is of colossal stature, and sometimes, while her sword is not yet unsheathed, she stretches out her huge left arm and grasps her victim. The mighty hand is invisible, but the victim totters under the dire clutch.—George Elliot.

Thrust Upon Him.

"How did stupid old Borestone ever get a reputation for wit?"

"He was once interviewed by a brilliant young reporter."—Minneapolis Journal.

Carpets, Rugs and Curtains.

We have just received a large consignment of Carpets, Rugs and Curtains direct from the makers in England, Scotland, Germany, Austria and many other places in the Old Country.

We buy these goods direct for cash, saving the middleman's profits, thus enabling us to sell them at a much lower price than those not enjoying these privileges. We cordially invite you to come in and inspect these goods.

TEMPLETON'S Axminster Rugs, the finest Rugs in the world, beautiful self-colorings and designs, and best wearing Rugs known, all sizes from the small door mat to the large room size. Prices 85c. to \$55.00.

NEW CURTAINS.

These goods are now ready for inspection on our 3rd Floor. They are richer and grander than ever. The designs are beautiful and prices most moderate. Come in and see SWISS NETS, BRUSSEL'S NETS, IRISH POINT, RENAISSANCE, Large Door Stoles and Nottinghamams.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

Time and Money.
"Time is money, young man."
"That so? Well, I've a bunch of time on hand I'd like you to break into small bills."

Hard Luck.
One time a young fellow got busy making love to a maiden named Lusy. When he asked for a kiss, though, the petulant miss gave him such a hard slap he was dusy.

Sensible.
"What prevented Bella from eloping?"
"Her young man preferred a home wedding."

Get a Move On.
"All things come round to him who waits."
Oh, nonsense, rubbish, stuff!
All things come round to some one else if we wait long enough.

Not Her Work.
"Madam, you make me look like a blooming idiot."
"Sir, I emphatically deny the responsibility."

Kitty Lost.
Miss Maybelle McGee, who was fat, by accident sat on the cat. Said she: "Here, poor Kitty! Dear puss, what a pity! I wonder where she can be at!"

They Caused Themselves.
"I wonder what caused Mrs. Fijitt's wrinkles?"
"She must have got them worrying about them."

A Question.
Had Lazarus heeded the cry
Of the rich man in torments new
Could we say, without telling a lie,
He was giving the devil his dew?
—Judge.

None For Him.
"So poor Henpeck is dead. I suppose his last words were—"
"Didn't I tell you his wife was at his bedside?"

A Critical Summary.
This world's a stage; that's understood.
Like other shows we've had,
Some parts of it are pretty good
And some are pretty bad.

Didn't Bother Her.
Him—Now turn me not away, fair one.
All I am I owe to thee.
Her—Oh, don't mind such a little debt as that.

The Meaning of It.
That "might makes right"
Is understood
To mean that might
At least "makes good."
—Philadelphia Press.

A Doctor's Medicine

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is not a simple cough syrup. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine. It cures hard cases, severe and desperate cases, chronic cases of asthma, pleurisy, bronchitis, consumption. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—
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The Weekly Sun.....1.80
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The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.50
The Canadian Dairyman.....1.80

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

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LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 27. — Wheat — Ontario — No. 2 white and red 77½c, mixed 77c, spring and goose 74c, at outside points. — Wheat — Manitoba — No. 1 hard 87c, No. 2 85½c, No. 3 83½c, No. 4 81½c, at outside points. — All-rail quotations, at North Bay, are 3½c more than these prices.

Flour — Ontario — Best bid for export, \$3.10, buyers' bags, at outside points, for 80 per cent. patents; high patents, at Toronto, bags included, are quoted at \$3.65; 90 per cent. patents, \$3.50; Manitoba prices are easier, \$4.30 for first patents, \$4.40 for second patents and \$3.90 for bakers'.

Milled — Ontario bran, \$10.50 to \$11 in bags, outside shorts, \$10 to \$10.50; Manitoba bran, \$10, shorts \$30, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats — 1c lower, at 34c for No. 2 white and 33c for No. 2 mixed, at outside points.

Barley — Quiet, 49c to 49½c for No. 2 46c to 46½c for No. 3 extra, and 44c for No. 3, at outside points.

Peas — at 77c to 77½c, outside. — Rye — At 69c to 70c, outside.

Corn — Canadian — 41c to 42c, Chatham freight; American No. 3 yellow, 48c; mixed 47½c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat — At 50c to 50½c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — Receipts of creamery continue light, while there is an active demand by reason of the scarcity of choice dairy products. — Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 10c to 11c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys, 14c to 15c, for choice small lots.

Potatoes — Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track, and 80c to 90c out of store.

Dressed Hogs — The market has taken on an easier tone, but practically none are coming here and it is impossible to quote figures.

Baled Hay — \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy on track here, and \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw — \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 27. — There was an improved demand for Manitoba spring wheat this morning and a better feeling prevailed.

Oats — No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c.

Peas — 79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley — Manitoba, No. 3, 49½c to 50c; No. 4, 48½c.

Corn — American, mixed, 52½c; No. 3 yellow, 53c ex track.

Flour — Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$1.50 to \$1.60; strong bakers' \$4 to \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.95; extras \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Milled — Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19; shorts, \$30 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$30; milled moultie, \$21 to \$24; straight grain moultie, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolled Oats — Per bag, \$1.90 to \$1.95. Cornmeal — \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag.

Hay — No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, mixed, 86c to 90c.

Cheese — unchanged, 12c to 13c.

Butter — Fair to 22c for undergrades. Eggs — New laid selling at 17c to 18c, full stock at 14c and limited at 12c to 13c.

Beans — Choice primes, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel; handpicked, \$1.80.

Peas — Boiling, in car-load lots, 90c to \$1.05 per bushel.

Pelatoes — Per bag of 80 lbs., 65c to 70c.

Honey — White clover, in comb, 13c to 14c per pound section; extract, 8c to 9c; buckwheat, 6½c to 7c.

Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21; light short cut, \$20; American short cut, \$20; American cut clear fat back, \$19 to \$20; compound lard, 12c to 13c; Canadian pure lard, 12c to 13c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12c to 13c, according to size; bacon, 14½c to 15c, fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10.25; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.50; alive, \$7.75, and \$7.50 for select and mixed lots.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27. — Flour — Firm. Wheat — No. 1, 87½c; No. 2, 85½c; No. 3, 83½c; No. 4, 81½c; No. 5, 79½c; No. 6, 77½c; No. 7, 75½c; No. 8, 73½c; No. 9, 71½c; No. 10, 69½c; No. 11, 67½c; No. 12, 65½c; No. 13, 63½c; No. 14, 61½c; No. 15, 59½c; No. 16, 57½c; No. 17, 55½c; No. 18, 53½c; No. 19, 51½c; No. 20, 49½c; No. 21, 47½c; No. 22, 45½c; No. 23, 43½c; No. 24, 41½c; No. 25, 39½c; No. 26, 37½c; No. 27, 35½c; No. 28, 33½c; No. 29, 31½c; No. 30, 29½c; No. 31, 27½c; No. 32, 25½c; No. 33, 23½c; No. 34, 21½c; No. 35, 19½c; No. 36, 17½c; No. 37, 15½c; No. 38, 13½c; No. 39, 11½c; No. 40, 9½c; No. 41, 7½c; No. 42, 5½c; No. 43, 3½c; No. 44, 1½c; No. 45, 0½c; No. 46, 0½c; No. 47, 0½c; No. 48, 0½c; No. 49, 0½c; No. 50, 0½c; No. 51, 0½c; No. 52, 0½c; No. 53, 0½c; No. 54, 0½c; No. 55, 0½c; No. 56, 0½c; No. 57, 0½c; No. 58, 0½c; No. 59, 0½c; No. 60, 0½c; No. 61, 0½c; No. 62, 0½c; No. 63, 0½c; No. 64, 0½c; No. 65, 0½c; No. 66, 0½c; No. 67, 0½c; No. 68, 0½c; No. 69, 0½c; No. 70, 0½c; No. 71, 0½c; No. 72, 0½c; No. 73, 0½c; No. 74, 0½c; No. 75, 0½c; No. 76, 0½c; No. 77, 0½c; No. 78, 0½c; No. 79, 0½c; No. 80, 0½c; No. 81, 0½c; No. 82, 0½c; No. 83, 0½c; No. 84, 0½c; No. 85, 0½c; No. 86, 0½c; No. 87, 0½c; No. 88, 0½c; No. 89, 0½c; No. 90, 0½c; No. 91, 0½c; No. 92, 0½c; No. 93, 0½c; No. 94, 0½c; No. 95, 0½c; No. 96, 0½c; No. 97, 0½c; No. 98, 0½c; No. 99, 0½c; No. 100, 0½c; No. 101, 0½c; No. 102, 0½c; No. 103, 0½c; No. 104, 0½c; No. 105, 0½c; No. 106, 0½c; No. 107, 0½c; No. 108, 0½c; No. 109, 0½c; No. 110, 0½c; No. 111, 0½c; No. 112, 0½c; No. 113, 0½c; No. 114, 0½c; No. 115, 0½c; No. 116, 0½c; No. 117, 0½c; No. 118, 0½c; No. 119, 0½c; No. 120, 0½c; No. 121, 0½c; No. 122, 0½c; No. 123, 0½c; No. 124, 0½c; No. 125, 0½c; No. 126, 0½c; No. 127, 0½c; No. 128, 0½c; No. 129, 0½c; No. 130, 0½c; No. 131, 0½c; No. 132, 0½c; No. 133, 0½c; No. 134, 0½c; No. 135, 0½c; No. 136, 0½c; No. 137, 0½c; No. 138, 0½c; No. 139, 0½c; No. 140, 0½c; No. 141, 0½c; No. 142, 0½c; No. 143, 0½c; No. 144, 0½c; No. 145, 0½c; No. 146, 0½c; No. 147, 0½c; No. 148, 0½c; 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The Store of Quality.

When In Doubt

AS TO THE BRAND OF

Ready-To-Wear CLOTHING

To Buy, just ask your neighbor and he will be sure to tell you, as everyone else will, that

The "WARD" Brand

is the BRAND OF SATISFACTION in three essential points—

**QUALITY,
STYLE,
and PRICE.**
TRY ONE.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

FEBRUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at \$1.50 and \$2.00 were \$3 and \$4.
CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, \$3.00 for \$1.50; \$4.00 for \$2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY—A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

One set Stimpson's Computing Counter Scales, 1 set Store Blinds, and one Acetylene Gas Machine complete, for sale very cheap.

C. F. STICKLE.

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	\$20,001,462	\$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted.

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 75c.

MIGRATING.

The End of a Long Journey. The New Home in Oregon.

Written for the NEWS-ARGUS by Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, nee Theresa Ketcheson.
(Continued from last week.)

After crossing the river and going through a great deal more of this wild grandeur, I noticed that the river was widening and the mountains receding, and soon Mt. Baker loomed up in the south. We passed through fine fruit orchards and nice farms. Numerous cattle and horses were grazing along the river. It was quite thickly settled all the way to Mission Junction, where we arrived about six o'clock.

Although our train went to Vancouver, and the one that was to take us to Seattle came from there, it stops at Mission Junction. Our journey had been so long that we thought it best to remain here for the night and rest. So we climbed the rare great flights of stairs that led to the hotel and engaged rooms for the night, and then spent the remainder of the evening sitting on the balcony viewing Mt. Baker and watching the trains come and go at the station at our feet. A little to the southwest of the station was a Chinese hotel. A train came in from Seattle, headed for Vancouver, and stopped at the station, and at once two Chinamen started for it. The first one was a tall, slim fellow, while the other was short and very fleshy, and both had large packs on their backs. How those two did run. The tall one succeeded in getting aboard all right, but the short one was some distance behind, and just as he was reaching out to grasp the railing the train pulled out of the station. He threw down his bundle and mopped his head with a huge red handkerchief, but when the train had gone a short distance it stopped and waited for him.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th we took the train for Seattle. We were the only occupants of the coach, which was very handsomely finished. We made ourselves comfortable for our ride to Seattle, but soon our troubles began. There came a ring at the door, and on its being opened there stood the porter with the conductor. When he saw our tickets he said he would send the tax collector, and not long after a jolly faced little man was introduced to us. He wanted to know why we were going to the States, and was told we were going there to live, and he had to know what was taking us there. When we said that it was Mr. Boldrick's health he wanted to know if he had lung trouble. When told it was his nerves he said "Well, I shall have to call the doctor." At the next station he telegraphed for the doctor to come aboard, but when the doctor had examined him and found his lungs were sound, he said to the tax collector "You may pass him." The tax collector said if we were going to the States to live that we were exempt from the tax, which was two dollars a head. Then he left and we thought our troubles were over. But not so. In a short time another man was introduced, this time the customs officer. It was of no use to tell him what we had and where we were going. He must have everything opened and scattered over the floor, and then he started out, leaving me to do things up the best I could.

By this time we were nearing Huntington, a station nearly on the line, where we bade Canada good-bye and entered the land of our adoption, Washington is a beautiful state, and very level. The part we went through was well watered and wooded, with vast forests and numerous sawmills. At one place where we stopped, there was a large log tax collector's house, seven or eight logs on, some four or five, others two or three, and several had but one. I don't know how they manage to saw such logs, many of them thicker than a man is tall.

It was four o'clock when we reached Seattle, and found our train waiting, so we did not have a chance to see anything of the city. We took a day coach to Portland. We were nearing our journey's end now. It was dark when we crossed the Columbia on the ferry, and shortly we came in sight of the fair grounds at Portland. It was a beautiful display of electricity, foot cars, stars, and crowds all made out of different colored electric bulbs. Even the trees were hung full of lights. At the left of us, out on the Willamette river, were several large men-of-war and other large vessels, all illuminated, some with search lights, while around among them, darting over the moon-lit waters, were all kinds of smaller craft. A few minutes later we pulled into the Union depot, where we found a bus and went to the same hotel we had visited three years before.

At seven o'clock on the following morning we boarded the train for the last stage of our journey. Slowly we climbed the Willamette heights. Familiar indeed did the hop yards and great fields of onions look. Cows and flocks of wood were piled along the railway. At eight o'clock on

the morning of the 16th of June the train drew up at the station at Forest Grove, and our long journey came to an end, having been exactly six days and two hours on the road.

Looking out of the window as the train came to a stand-still we saw Mr. Geo. Boldrick looking up expectantly at the car windows, and a pleasant sight it was to see the reunion of the two brothers. It took me several days to rest after the fatigue of the journey, but Mr. Boldrick had stood the journey well and did not seem to be a bit inconvenienced by his long ride.

But the news remains to be told.

We at once purchased our land and set to work to build a storeroom for our household goods, which had left Belleville the day before we did, in a Grand Trunk car. They laughed at me when they saw my hurry, and told me all sorts of stories of goods which had been delayed for months on the road. But the freight agent at Belleville told me that he would put "Rush" on the car and it would go right through. It was not surprised when on the morning of the 24th of June we received a message that the car had arrived, after 16 days' travel. It may be interesting to my lady friends to learn that not one piece of china or glass had been broken.

We began to build our residence immediately, and are now comfortably settled in our new home at the extreme northwestern corner of Forest Grove on a small hill that affords a beautiful view of a fertile valley stretching away to the northeast, where it is backed by a low range of mountains, behind which towers the snow summits of Mt. St. Helen and Mt. Adam. To the east nearly all of Mt. Hood can be seen. Just at our back lies the Coast Range, the first mountain, Gales Peak, being about two miles away. Three times a week a large stage coach, with two teams of horses attached, passes within a short distance of our home on their way to Tillamook, a resort on the Pacific coast, which is about 25 miles distant as the birds fly. The weather is very mild here at present, a little rain, fog and sunshine alternately. We have had a little frost, but it is not at all cold. Birds and butterflies are to be seen every day. We have no snow to contend with, but the mud is very disagreeable. Already we can see a vast difference in Mr. Boldrick's health, and if he continues to improve we will be able to pay our old home a visit in the near future.

To the many friends who offered and helped us to move I wish to extend my hearty thanks, and I assure you that you will never be forgotten by your old friend.

MRS. JAS. BOLDRICK.
Forest Grove, Ore.

Address and Presentation.

On Wednesday evening of last week Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eggleton were surprised by a visit from about seventy of their neighbors and friends. In the earlier part of the evening the gathering was called to order and Mr. R. Good called on Mr. Alfred Reid to read an address, when Mr. and Mrs. Eggleton were presented with two beautiful Morris chairs, after which they each made a feeling reply. Speeches were also made by the W. M. of L. O. L. Stirling, Mr. R. Lanigan, and others, after which the ladies provided refreshments, and a social time was spent in singing and music. About eleven o'clock they departed to their homes after singing God Save the King, and many pleasant good-byes.

Following is the address:
MR. AND MRS. ROBT. EGGLETON.—In our sojourn through life we met many, hold social intercourse with each other, have pleasures and troubles in common, but in the course of time we come to crossways where we separate and take different courses.

Like as a plank of driftwood, Tossed on the billowy main,
Another plank encounters,
Meets, touches, parts again,
So 'tis with friends forever
On life's ever changing sea,
We meet, we greet, we sever,
Drifting eternally.

This severance in our relationship as neighbors has occasioned this concourse of your friends in your old home to-night to spend a social evening with you ere you leave for your new home. We also take this opportunity of expressing our regret at parting with you and wishing you all success and prosperity for the future. You have been kind and obliging, and your efforts to contribute towards the welfare of the community was shown in your work in connection with the Sunday School.

As a small token of respect we ask you to accept these chairs, hoping that they may prove not only resting places for you but also pleasant reminders of your old home and neighbors.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors,
THOS. MONTGOMERY,
ALFRED REID.
Ridge Road, Feb. 28, 1906.

Canada's mineral production for last year was valued at \$69,000,000. The gold production alone totalled nearly \$14,500,000.

Interest Paid Quarterly

means more than interest paid half-yearly or yearly. You, as a business man, will see the advantage, be your account large or small.

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year.

Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

R. J. RANNEY, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

The successful merchandise of to-day must meet fashions demand; and to meet this demand the "Sterling Hall" stock is being kept up to the minute by daily arrivals of Fashion's Latest Fancies.

When you place your orders with us you make sure of having the right qualities and styles at lowest possible price.

The bulk of our SPECIAL SPRING IMPORTATIONS is now in stock, and the attention of the people is called to the great value, variety and general attractiveness of our offerings in the following lines:—

DRESS GOODS,

DRESS AND BLOUSING SILKS,

WHITE WASH GOODS,

RIBBONS, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES.

Spring Coats for Ladies,

Spring Raincoats for Ladies,

Silk, Sateen and Moreen Underskirts,

Dress Skirts, in Blacks, Navies, Greys,

and Fancy Tweeds.

MEN'S SUITS, in latest Spring Styles.

" FELT HATS, " "

" CLOTH CAPS, " "

CARPETS, CARPET SQUARES,

LINOLEUMS, LACE CURTAINS,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES.

Complete Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES AND RUBBERS.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and
Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

Inspection of Cheese Factories

Sanitary inspection of cheese factories is a necessity which has long impressed itself upon all who are interested in the continued progress of the dairy industry, and was discussed at the recent meetings of the Eastern and Western Dairy-men's Associations.

Tuesday morning a deputation which represented the two associations waited upon Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, to ask that the Government appoint three inspectors—two for Eastern Ontario and one for the Western end of the Province.

Letter of Condolence

TO MR. AND MRS. JAS. F. COONEY.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in His infinite mercy to take unto Himself our departed brother, Alfred Cooney.

We, the members of Stirling L.O.L. No. 110, in Lodge assembled, do solemnly feel our loss, and wish to convey our deep and heartfelt sympathy to Bro. James Cooney and wife in their bereavement. As a body we miss one of those noble lads that stand together here, and while placing on record our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered the Lodge by our deceased brother, we would remind the brethren that what is their loss is, we believe, his gain. May the Almighty help you in this dark hour to put your trust and confidence in his love and compassion, and strength you to bear with resignation the affliction of his Providence, enabling you to look forward to that time which must come when the parted ones shall be restored to each other. May you continually look unto Him, the God of all consolation, who can bind up the broken hearted, and who is calling us day by day unto his eternal and everlasting kingdom.

We remain,
Fraternally yours,
THOS. MONTGOMERY, Sr., W. M.
W. H. RODGERS, Rec. Sec.
Stirling, March 5th, 1906.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Ring Worm, Herpes, Barbers' Itch.

All of these diseases are attended by intense itching, which is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Salve, and by its continued use a permanent cure may be effected. It has, in fact, cured many cases that had resisted other treatment. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable, 225 acres or will divide and sell 150 or 75 acres. Partly situated in the Village of Stirling. First-class buildings on the large place. First-class barn with first-class stone wall stable underneath to accommodate 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well and cistern in barn. Good fences. Run-down orchards on both places. Over 30 acres of timber. Land under high state of cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds of grain and no better dairy farm in the Province. Reason for selling—death of owner. Easy terms to the right man. Further particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator, in good working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to
J. D. McGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

In the High Court of Justice. Judicial Sale.

Pursuant to the judgment made in the matter of the estate of Julius Bennett, deceased, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approval of the Local Master at Belleville, at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 1 p.m., the following farm property, the west 4 of the east 1/4 of Lot No. 17, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 33 1/2 acres, more or less.

On the above premises are erected a log house and a log stable. The property is situated about 2 miles from Wellman's Corners and 8 miles from Stirling. It will be sold subject to a lease having 3 years yet to run, at a rental of \$30 a year without taxes, and subject also to a reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of \$10 for every \$100 of his purchase money, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

For further particulars apply at the law offices of J. Earl Halliwell, Esq., Stirling, and Messrs. Wills & Wright, Belleville.

Dated, the 12th of February, 1906.
S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master,
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

WANTED.

A quantity of Good Wheat in exchange for Five Roses, Baker's Queen and Red Patent Flour.

We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

BUCKWHEAT.

I have in stock a splendid sample of SEED BUCKWHEAT, guaranteed free of foul seed.

S. HOLDEN.

THOUSANDS DIE IN CYCLONE

Loss of Life Estimated as High as Ten Thousand.

A despatch from Papeete, Tahiti, via San Francisco, Cal., says: The most destructive cyclone ever experienced in the Society and Tuamotu Islands occurred on Feb. 7th and 8th. The damage in Tahiti is estimated at \$1,000,000, and presumably a similar amount of property was destroyed on the Tuamotu Islands. The City of Papeete was inundated and about 75 buildings destroyed, including the American Consulate and the French Government building. The shipping in the harbor of Papeete escaped injury, owing to the direction of the wind, but four are entangled in vessels which were cruising near the Tuamotu Islands.

TERRIFIC VELOCITY.

The cyclone reached the velocity of 120 miles an hour. It struck the islands about midnight on Feb. 7th, and continued until about 4 o'clock the next afternoon. The island of Anoa, Tuamotu group, is believed to have been the centre of the storm.

At Papeete, about 7 p.m. on Feb. 7th, the sea began to break heavily over the reef, and washed over the quay. There was no perceptible wind. Toward 10 o'clock persons dwelling on the water front abandoned their homes. The merchants and clerks went to the stores and warehouses, only to discover that it was impossible to save goods on the lower floors. As the water level rose, the entire city, completely demolishing the Government slip and buildings, besides causing great damage to the coal sheds.

The village of Taroa, near the arsenal, was completely swept away. The mission buildings and homes of native converts of the reorganized Latter Day Saints' mission have disappeared.

A settlement nearby, composed of dwellings of several hundred Cook Islanders, British subjects, was completely destroyed. Farther east on the beach and all the houses were swept away for about half a mile.

SOME CLOSE SHAVES.

At Taunua the family of one Herman Menell had a narrow escape. Their home was torn down by the waves, and the family fled to a native house. Frequently during the flight the water was up to their necks, and time and again they were compelled to cling to trees to save themselves.

Mrs. Gooding, an aged American, was caught in the debris of a wrecked house

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 6.—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white 78c, 77½c mixed 77c, spring and good 74c, at outside points. Wheat—Manitoba—½c easier, No. 1 hard 87c, No. 1 Northern 84½c, No. 2 Northern 82c, No. 3 Northern 81c, at lake ports; all-rail quotations, at North Bay, are ½c more than these prices.

Flour—Ontario—For export, \$3.10, buyers' bags, at outside points, for 90 per cent. patents; high patents, at 90 per cent. patents, are quoted at \$3.65, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.50; Manitoba firm, \$4.30 to \$4.40 for 1st patents, \$4 for 2nd patents and \$3.90 for bakers.

Milled—Ontario—Bran firm, \$16.50 to \$17, in bags, outside; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50; Manitoba bran, \$19, shorts \$20 at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—½c easier, 34½c for No. 2 white and 33½c for No. 2 mixed, at outside points.

Barley—Firm, 48½c to 49c for No. 2, 46c to 47c for No. 3 extra and 44c for No. 3, outside points.

Peas—77c to 77½c outside.

Rye—60c to 70c, outside.

Corn—Canadian—41c to 42c. Chas. Am. freight; American easier, No. 3 yellow 48c, mixed 47½c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat—½c to 40c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The demand for creamery continues heavy in the absence of choice dairy, and prices are firmer.

Creamery—25c to 26c do solids, 23c to 24c do rolls, good to choice 18c to 19c, do large rolls, 17c to 18c, do medium, 16c to 17c, do small, 15c to 16c.

Eggs—New-laid are firmer at 16c to 17c, and storage are quiet at 13c to 14c.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 7½c to 8½c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks, 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 7c; geese, 10c to 11c; turkeys, 14c to 15c for choice small lots.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c, on track, and 80c to 90c out of store.

Baled Hay—Unchanged at \$8 per ton for No. 1, 10c more for No. 2, and 10c less, \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 2 or mixed.

Baled Straw—Unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 6.—There was some inquiry for Manitoba wheat, but little day, but bids were out of line and business was very quiet.

Oats—No. 2 39½c to 40c; No. 3 38½c to 39c; No. 4 37c to 38c.

Barley—Manitoba No. 3, 39c to 39½c; No. 4, 48c to 48½c; Ontario, 46c f.o.b., 2c per cent. points.

Corn—American mixed, 52½c; No. 3 yellow, 53c ex track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.30; wheat rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.95; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Milled—Manitoba bran, in bags, 19c; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$20; milled, \$21 to \$22; straight grain milled, 82c to 87c per ton.

Collected Oat—Per bag, \$1.90 to \$1.95; collected, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bag.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO IS DOING.

FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

The public accounts for the Province of Ontario were presented in the House of Assembly on March 5th, 1906. The balance of \$630,150.68 is shown in the income and expenditure. The latter was \$5,396,016.74, and the revenue, \$6,016,176.42. The expenditure in 1904 was \$5,267,789.52.

The receipts include the Dominion Government subsidy of \$1,339,287.28. The largest item of direct Provincial revenue comes from the Crown Lands Department, which aggregates about \$2,300,000. Succession duties brought \$684,178.36; immovable property revenue, \$445,688.33; the Provincial Secretary's Department contributed \$131,059.21; the Education Department, \$74,755; law stamps, \$33,516.70; Algonia taxes, \$44,163.46; fisheries, \$47,755.03; agriculture, \$83,163.51; licenses, \$277,610.88. Casual revenue amounted to \$139,390.00; the lunatic asylums paid \$148,121.09 into the Treasury.

WHERE IT GOES TO.

There is an increase in nearly every branch of expenditure. Salaries and office expenses amounted to \$344,006.28, against \$374,975.69 in 1904. Legislation cost \$211,107.09; compared with \$200,114.14 last year. The Education item, \$1,431,799.17, shows an increase over last year's disbursement, \$927,306.78; miscellaneous expenses have mounted from \$151,030.12, to \$238,699.47.

There has been a saving in the public institution maintenance department, the expenses being \$907,307.19, against \$950,410.04 for 1904. Public buildings took \$234,977.40, against \$243,833.04 in the previous year; public works, \$69,853.29, against \$102,382.34.

The debts due to the Dominion, with the exception of the disputed Indian claim, are \$1,737,190.72. Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, \$7,370,168.27; railway and annuity certificates, \$2,386,991.54, and \$1,655,549.69 respectively; common school fund, \$6,038.73. Indirect liabilities, total \$2,600,000, including the Government loan and the Niagara Falls park.

Trust funds are held by the Dominion Government to the value of \$3,379,406. Each and every item of the account is itemized, and includes \$568,937.69, current account of bank balances and special deposits bearing interest.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

It is said that the bill respecting county houses of refuge, introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Eilber, the member for South Huron, has the approval of and will be supported by the Government. In effect the bill proposes that where inmates of such institutions are known to be possessed of means they shall be compelled to contribute something for their own support. For instance, among the 96 inmates of Huron county's House of Refuge at Clinton it has been found that there are several who own some stocks, and one man who is the owner of a house and lot. Some of the inmates who have small means are incapable of looking after themselves, either from the infirmities of old age or mental incapacity. Mr. Eilber's bill proposes that in such cases where proper evidence is produced before the County Judge he should have authority to direct appropriations from the properties of the inmates to help pay the cost of their maintenance, and thus relieve the burdens on the counties.

The measure also provides for the inspection of houses of refuge by the official of the Government. There is no such inspection at the present time. It is thought this could be carried out by officials of the prisons and asylums department during their visit, other institutions in the various counties.

WOODSTOCK ASYLUM OPENING.

Hon. Mr. Hanna informed Mr. Munro (North York) that the Asylum for Epileptics at Woodstock would be opened as soon as the legislation necessary for the control of such asylums was passed at the present session. The ordinary asylum legislation was not sufficient for this case. The erection of the two additional cottages at the Asylum for Epileptics had not been commenced because the Government wished to decide what additional accommodation is necessary and how it is to be provided. Provision for the buildings will be included in this year's estimates.

PORT ARTHUR MINES ACTIVE.

Inspector E. J. Corkill, of the Bureau of Mines, has returned from a trip, during which he inspected mines west of Sudbury on the main line of the C.P.R. at the Antikam iron mine on the Canadian Northern line, 135 miles west of Port Arthur, a large plant is being installed and preparations are being made to commence operations in two months. A spur line is being constructed from the main line to the mine.

An inspection was made of the famous Laurentian mine at Gold Rock on upper Lake Manitou. Rich finds have been made there recently. Some fine ore is in sight and a stamp mill is being erected. Three or four other mines which

were closed down, are being worked again as the result of the new finds. The Sultana gold mine on the Lake of the Woods is being operated steadily.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion were given:

Mr. Eilber—To amend the Insurance Act.

Mr. Eilber—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Cochrane—To amend the Act to Preserve the Forests from Destruction by Fire.

Mr. Thompson (Simcoe)—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Kidd—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Tucker—To amend the Act to regulate the width between sleigh runners.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act respecting Conditional Sales.

Mr. Preston (Brant)—Enquiry—1. Have any representations been made to the Government of Ontario by the Dominion Government relative to possible injury to Niagara Falls through the development of electric energy at that point?

2. Has international action to guard against such injury been suggested by the Dominion authorities, and if so, what result? 3. Does the Government intend to take steps to preserve the Falls, and if so, of what nature?

GRANT WAS CONFIRMED.

The confirmation of a grant made by the Ross Government to aid the construction of the branch of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company between Sudbury and Little Current was asked by a deputation which sought an interview with Premier Whitney. The late Government granted 400 acres of land to the company. The line will be 60 miles in length when completed. Of that 12 miles is already built and in operation.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT.

Col. Hanbury-Williams and Under-Secretary of State Peto made a social call on Premier Whitney and his colleagues at the Parliament Buildings on Thursday. They are in the city en route for the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, from April 21 to 26. They also called on the Lieutenant-Governor. Premier Whitney said that the Government would wait until the Lieutenant-Governor's plans were made known before deciding what steps to take to entertain Prince Arthur.

TO STOP PERQUISITES.

An interesting announcement was made by Hon. W. J. Hanna regarding the question of perquisites for officers at public institutions. He told the House that he intended to do away with the system of perquisites for all but superintendents, and to extend the reform even to the superintendents, probably next year. In the place of the perquisites increased salaries would be given. The reform was the result of the desire of a great number of members regarding the present system and of advantage having been taken of it, to the loss of the province.

TEMISKAMING RAILWAY.

The annual report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission was laid on the table.

At the end of the year the Boston Creek trestle was being erected at the forty-first mile of the second division, which extends beyond New Liskeard. Track-laying will proceed rapidly northward, and should reach Black River, 75 miles beyond New Liskeard, by June 1st. From that point to the end of the present contract the grading should be completed in time to allow the laying of track to the junction of the Black and Abitibi Rivers by next fall. Preparation is being made to establish a train service over the first thirty miles of this second division. The telegraph line is erected, and two stations partially constructed.

The cost of the road and equipment to Dec. 31, 1905, was \$7,475,473, less \$38,870 proceeds from the sale of wood, car rental and interest on deposits, leaving \$7,436,603 as the net cost. The liabilities are: Land from province, \$5,640,000; advances from province, \$1,636,164; unclaimed wages, \$273.

The revenue for the year was \$253,720, made up as follows: Passenger earnings, \$108,681; mails and express, \$7,800; freight earnings, \$121,530; telegraph earnings, \$4,697; miscellaneous, \$11,006. The operating expenses were \$137,772, consisting of: Maintenance of way and structures, \$25,072; maintenance of equipment, \$12,533; conducting transportation, \$88,823; general expenses \$13,823. The net earnings were, therefore, \$115,948, the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings being 55 per cent.

The mileage of passenger trains for the year was 45,538 miles, that of freight trains 21,080 miles, and that of mixed trains 52,197 miles, a total of 118,815 miles. The total number of passengers carried was 86,648, the average distance travelled by each being 55 miles, and the average amount received from each being \$1.25.

There were 99,123 tons of freight carried, the average haul being 48 miles. Of lumber and square timber there was carried 27,822 tons, this being the largest item in the freight traffic.

TO ABOLISH TREATING.

Mr. McNaught, the new member for

North Toronto, has already distinguished himself by giving notice of a bill to prohibit the custom of treating. Mr. McNaught said that he was not familiar with the terms of the bill, which was on the lines of a suggestion debated recently before the Yacht Club. Many influential men are behind it, and he had consented to introduce it merely as an educational matter. It might appear to be in advance of the age, but Mr. McNaught believed it was a good thing to get people to think about it. The more discussion and ventilation it received the better. The only way, he thought, to make people temperate was to educate them, as they could not be forced. The bill was being revised by another member of the House, and Mr. McNaught preferred to wait until it was brought in before saying anything more about it.

TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane introduced a bill to amend the Act to preserve forests from destruction by fire, and it was read a first time. It provides that during the construction of any railway passing through any of the public forests, whether under timber license or not, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may appoint as many fire rangers as he may see fit, whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions and requirements of the Act along and adjacent to the line of construction of such railway, and the expenses connected with such fire ranging shall be a debt due to the Crown from the railway concerned, payable upon demand of the Minister, and may be recovered at the suit of the Crown in any court of competent jurisdiction.

CYCLONE SWEEPS CITY.

Principal Business Street of Meridian City Wiped Out.

A despatch from Mobile, Alabama, says: A message received from Meridian, Miss., states that a cyclone from the south-west struck the place on Thursday evening at 6.30 o'clock, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to the business district. Front Street, the principal street in the city, was swept by the cyclone. The building in that section of the city left standing is the Armour Packing Company's building. Part of the roof and the rear end of that has been swept away.

Thousands of people are on the streets, which are in total darkness, the lighting system having been put out of business at the same time. Several large fires broke out among the ruins of the wholesale district, and are raging fiercely, despite the terrific downpour of rain at this hour.

A number of bodies are known to be in the ruins, and the rescuers are working with candle light trying to reach them. One report places the number at about 150.

The Western Union telegraph office reports they lost 15 miles of wire this side of Meridian, Miss., which means that all trains will be subjected to indefinite delay.

Three entire squares were leveled to the ground in the business district, together with the North-Eastern freight depot. Thousands of dollars' worth of freight were ruined by the water, and another large amount by fire. The Grand Avenue Hotel, one block from the business district, was badly damaged. Several fine residences in the east end were blown down, and a number were more or less damaged. A large number of negroes are reported to have been killed in one of the buildings blown down.

The Union Depot is one of the buildings blown away. The telegraph wires are still down between Meridian, Mobile and other points.

WATER AT LAKE PORTS.

Comprehensive Scheme to be Presented to Parliament.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Public Works will present to Parliament next session a comprehensive scheme of improvement on the Upper Lakes, the execution of which will mean a great deal for the Canadian shipping interests of those waters and for the railways operating to the Georgian Bay ports. It will be to provide 20 feet of water at Port Arthur and Fort William on Lake Superior, at Depot Harbor and Midland, the Grand Trunk terminals, and at Victoria Harbor, the new Canadian Pacific Railway terminal on Georgian Bay.

The large expenditure that this work involves will be spread over six years. It will be left for the railways to build their own docks and terminal facilities. All the Government is undertaking is to provide them with 20 feet depth of water.

NOT EQUAL TO FARM WORK.

Many of Unemployed Emigrants are Weakened by Lack of Food.

A despatch from London says: Something of the distress of the unemployed was revealed by a medical examination of those desiring to leave Leith for Canada. Thirty-one adults and six children who passed a rigid inspection were found to be suffering in some cases from lack of food. It is thought that the 400 unemployed who are physically unfit for the arduous life in the Canadian West, and plans are being discussed with a view to training them on farms at home before a large emigration committee is formed. The Dundee District Committee has also considered the problem. They have decided not to assist any married man to go unless he takes his wife and family.

CHINA TO PUNISH ASSASSINIES.

Will Make Reparation for Murder of Missionaries.

A Pekin despatch says: The Government has instructed the Governor of Nanchang, Province of Kiangsi, where on February 25 six French Jesuit missionaries and four Chinese subjects were killed, to punish severely all participants in the massacre, and declares its willingness to make any reasonable reparation demanded. Many foreigners have been killed in the Province of Nanchang, and the Governor of Nanchang is being considered him to be efficient and friendly. They believe his version of the troubles and credit his statement that he was unable to prevent the disturbance. American, British and German gunboats are proceeding to the nearest possible point to Nanchang.

BAR LIQUOR FROM DRY COUNTIES.

New Brunswick Government Will Amend the Act.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says: As a result of a demand by temperance bodies that wholesale dealers should not be allowed to send liquor by express into the counties where prohibition is in force, Premier Tupper on Wednesday introduced important amendments to the Liquor License Act. This measure forbids any licensed wholesale dealer sending liquor to persons in Scott Act districts, who they have reason to believe are engaged in the sale of liquor. It also makes it unlawful for express companies to carry liquor C.O.D. to Scott Act counties in this province. Heavy fines in both cases and loss of license in the first are the penalties.

In introducing the bill Premier Tupper said the Government would do all possible to lessen the evil of intemperance, but could not at present see that a provincial prohibitory law would be likely to be enforced in cities and towns. Therefore he would not introduce such legislation.

KING EDWARD OFF FOR HOLIDAY.

He Will Travel Incog. as the Duke of Lancaster.

A despatch from London says: The Duke of Lancaster, as King Edward will be known for two months, left on Friday night for a holiday in Paris and Biarritz, and a subsequent cruise in the Mediterranean. The King, who is attended only by Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke and Hon. Sidney Grey, spent the night on board the Royal yacht at Portsmouth, leaving early on Saturday morning for Cherbourg, and arrived in Paris on Saturday night. He will stay at the British Embassy until Tuesday, and during his visit to the French capital will see President Fallieres, whom he has not yet met.

From Paris the King goes to Biarritz, France, and will stay there until the end of March, afterwards joining the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert in the Mediterranean, where, it is expected, he will meet Emperor William. During his stay at Biarritz King Edward will see King Alfonso and discuss the details of the latter's marriage with the Princess Ena of Battenberg.

INDIAN SHOT DEAD.

Resident of a Reserve in Manitoba Killed by a Fellow Redman.

A despatch from Griswold, Man., says: Wambidiska, a highly respected Indian of Oak River reserve, about four miles north of here, was on Wednesday morning shot and instantly killed by Wally Bear, an Indian from the Pipestone reserve. The trouble was over a horse deal. The murderer is still at large, but is being pursued by constables.

A Brandon despatch says: Woolly Bear, the Indian murderer who attempted suicide after perpetrating his desperate crime, is now in the hospital here, and will probably recover. The bullet went clear through his body. He claims that prior to shooting Wambidiska they had fought with several times, and several of his body would appear to confirm his story.

MAY PAY MEMBERS.

British Premier Points Out That the Colonies Pay Them.

A London despatch says: In answering a question in the House on Wednesday the Premier said the Government was considering the question of payment of members and pointed out what was the existing practice in the colonies. Canada, he said, for a session of more than 30 days, paid \$2,500, and for 30 days or less \$20 for each day's attendance. Australia paid \$400 a year. New Zealand \$300, Tasmania \$100, West Australia \$200, South Australia \$200, Queensland \$200, New South Wales \$200, Victoria \$200, Cape of Good Hope members resident within fifteen miles from the House a guinea for each day's attendance and for more than fifteen miles a guinea per annum and allowance for personal expenses for every day's absence from the House. In New Zealand members resident within fifteen miles from the House a guinea for each day's attendance and for more than fifteen miles a guinea per annum and allowance for personal expenses for every day's absence from the House. In New Zealand members resident within fifteen miles from the House a guinea for each day's attendance and for more than fifteen miles a guinea per annum and allowance for personal expenses for every day's absence from the House.

LARGEST ON RECORD.

February Customs Returns at Montreal Show Great Increase.

A despatch from Montreal says: Customs collections on imports at this port of Montreal during the month of February amounted to \$1,015,811, being the largest amount on record for the second month of the calendar year, and an increase of \$136,640 over the same month of the last year. It is estimated that at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, will show a total for the year of \$13,500,000.

RUSH OF BLUE JACKETS.

British Admiralty Test of Speedy Transportation.

A despatch from London says: Two hundred sailors leave by ship Lake Manitoulin on March 13 for Vancouver and an experiment by the Admiralty to find out how speedy in case of necessity troops can be transported to the far west.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NAVY.

British Estimates Contain Statements of Colonial Aid.

A London despatch says: The navy estimates include a statement of contributions from colonies. India contributes £103,000, Australia £200,000, New Zealand £40,000, Cape Colony £20,000, Natal £35,000, Newfoundland £20,000.

HAD NO INSURANCE.

Loss of Intercolonial at Moncton Was Not Covered.

An Ottawa despatch says: There was no insurance on the Intercolonial Railway buildings burned at Moncton. The loss was nearly a million dollars.

RUSSIAN LIBERTY GUARANTEED

A Manifesto Has Been Ordered and Incorporated

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: As the result of a series of special councils held at the Tsarsko-Selo and composed of forty high dignitaries, Ministers and members of the Council of the Empire, under the Presidency of the Emperor, the main guarantees of liberty have been granted, and a manifesto has been ordered to be coded and incorporated in the fundamental laws of the empire. The main points are as follows: No law will hereafter be effective without the approval of the National Assembly and Council of the Empire. The latter body will consist of an equal number of appointed and elected members taken from the clergy, nobility, zemstvo and Academy of Science, universities, trades and industry.

WILL BE TWO HOUSES.

There will be two Houses, both of whom will have power to initiate legislation which does not effect the fundamental laws of the empire, the question of succession, etc. The annual sessions will be convoked annually by Imperial ukase. Both the Council of the Empire and the National Assembly will enjoy the right to interpellate Ministers for alleged unlawful acts. The sessions will be public.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1906.

Factories and Creameries.

Government Assistance in the Improvement of Methods.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Dairywomen's Association are again co-operating in furnishing instructors to visit factories and creameries periodically throughout the season from May till October inclusive, for the purpose of assisting in improving their methods, giving advice as to equipment, drainage, ventilation, etc. The Department requires that each factory receiving instruction pay \$15 for the season. This amount represents about half the actual cost to the Department. The instructors, in addition to giving instruction to the makers, will devote some attention to giving advice to farmers as to the best method of cooling and taking care of milk.

Village Council.

The regular meeting of the village Council was held on Monday evening last. The members were all present except the Reeve.

On motion Mr. Meiklejohn was appointed chairman. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the time for returning the collector's roll be extended one week. Carried.

The following accounts were read and on motion ordered to be paid:

R. Young, expenses taking Mrs. L. Wellman to Trenton, \$4.00
L. Meiklejohn, paint for Hall, .48
A. McCutcheon, wood and material for Hall, .34.45
A. McCutcheon, repairing culvert on Wellington street, .50
A. McCutcheon, wood for poor, 10.50
A. McCutcheon, constable salary, 1.25

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that S. Babcock's account be left in the hands of the poor committee, to be settled by them. Carried.

On motion Dr. Alger was appointed a delegate to attend the meeting of the Canadian Association for the prevention of tuberculosis at Ottawa.

The auditors report on the village and Board of Education accounts was read.

On motion the report was received.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the Reeve, Clerk, and Mr. Martin be a special committee to wait on the School Board and ask for explanations of certain matters referred to in the auditors' report, which matters appear to affect the ratepayers directly. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Wright, that Mr. Martin be instructed to collect all arrears of cemetery dues, and that the Treasurer be instructed to have Mrs. Joyce's deed recorded. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that the Treasurer be instructed to furnish an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures from 1st of Jan. to the 1st of April, 1906, in time to be presented at the next regular meeting of Council. Carried. Council adjourned.

Stirling School Board

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held on March 6th.

Members present, F. T. Ward, Chairman; Jos. Doak, Dr. Alger, M. Bird, J. S. Morton, Dr. Walt and Jas. Boldrick.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts upon motion were ordered to be paid:
Jas. Ralph, Public School, \$6.80
" " High, 12.35
The Educational Publishing Co., 10.50
S. Calvert, wood for P. S., 40.00
Mr. Douglas, " " 10.00
R. G. Kingston, " " 8.55
C. Tucker, wood for P. S., 15.00

There was also an account of the estate of C. E. Parker presented, and upon motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Dr. Alger, the same was laid on the table for investigation.

Moved by Dr. Walt, seconded by Mr. Kerr, that the auditors' report be laid over until next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Alger, seconded by Dr. Walt, that the necessary blackboards be secured, as suggested by Mr. Doak.

On motion the Board adjourned.
G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y-Treas.

Chicago lithographers are taking up the pure food crusade in earnest, and have decided that unless certain manufacturers order labels for their food products which tell the truth they will refuse to print them.

The Nurses Alumnae Association of the Kingston Hospital are wrathful at the governors, who are insisting on changing the colors of the nurses' uniform from white and red to white and blue. The nurses maintain that the red which was adopted when the school was established by the late Dr. K. N. Fenwick, is quite as good as blue from a sanitary point of view, and washes much better, but the governors have rejected their petition by a vote of four to ten.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Liberty City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for cough in children, and prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the coughy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Morton & Haig.

VICTORY FROM DEFEAT.

Two Notable Instances in the War Record of Great Britain.

Only on one occasion has a British force offered terms amounting to surrender before the commencement of an action, but this is what the Black Prince felt himself obliged to do by the overwhelming forces of the French before the battle of Poitiers. So certain did he consider defeat to be that he actually offered to give up all the plunder he had taken, and give an undertaking for seven years, and so confident were the French that they refused these terms. The result was one of the most brilliant victories that adorn the British arms.

In modern times the victory of Ambuena, in the peninsular war, is another instance of apparent defeat being turned into victory. After the charge of the French Hussars and Polish lancers all seemed lost. Ammunition was failing, a deep gully prevented the use of the bayonet, and Beresford was preparing for retreat when the valor of Colonel Hardinge saved the day. The battle, which lasted only four hours, was the scene of terrible carnage, and when it was over the so far victorious French were driven headlong down the hill, on the summit of which 1,500 unwounded men, the remnant of 7,500 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant. —London Spectator.

FEMININE HEROISM.

Women Have Often Fought in Defense of Their Native Towns.

During the oppression of the Netherlands by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century it was no uncommon event for women to fight in defense of their native town. When in 1572 Don Frederic at the head of a large army besieged Haarlem, among the garrison that defended the town were 300 women. Their chief was a widow of distinguished family, about forty-seven years of age, who, at the head of her amazons, participated in many of the most fiercely contested actions of the siege.

Seven years later, at the siege of Maestricht, the women were of great assistance in making mines, enrolling themselves into companies under the direction of officers, or "mine mistresses," as they were called. The service they rendered was inestimable.

At the repulse of the Spaniards from the walls of Alkmaar women and even children showed a like courage, assisting their husbands and fathers in the desperate defense. History, indeed, gives many examples of such heroism, among which may be mentioned the brave conduct of the women at the defense of Saragossa in 1808, when they took the place of their slain husbands or brothers at the cannon side. —Blackwood's Magazine.

BEGGARS IN ITALY.

Their Game Seems to Be a Pretty Hard One to Beat.

It is hard to beat the beggar game in Italy. A fleet footed urchin and his maiden fell into a fox trot by the side of the carriage.

"Look, noble gentleman," he began; "look, beautiful lady! See the little ragazza—the poor girl—have pity on her! See, noble signor—your heart is too good—you are too generous, too noble, too handsome, to refuse. Have pity on her dreadful state, for look—she has one gray eye and one black one!"

We stopped the carriage. It was true. The maiden had indeed particolor eyes, in addition to which she rejoiced in a most appalling squint. I gave her one copper. Hereupon her escort set up a howl at being ignored.

"But why should you have anything?" I asked.

"You ought to give me two coppers," he replied, with a twinkle, "for I have two black eyes, and she has only one."

I was vanquished. I gave him his two coppers. I don't believe in beggars, but I think he earned them. —"A Levantine Log Book," by Jerome Hart.

Hired Mourners.

"It pays to be a mourner in St. Petersburg, and there are agencies which employ great numbers of vagrants and tramps for the purpose," says a writer.

"These agencies supply suitable clothing and pocket handkerchiefs—everything, in fact, except boots, which the tramp must show on his feet, or he will not be hired. When there is a more or less important funeral tramps gather at the Nikolai market and are selected by an employee of the agency. The wage for the occasion, with tips, generally equals about 8 shillings." —London Mail.

Their Quarrels.

Mrs. Edgerton Blunt—But why did you leave your last place? Applicant—I couldn't stand the way the mistress and master used to quarrel, mum. Mrs. Edgerton Blunt (shocked)—Dear me! Did they quarrel much, then? Applicant—Yes, mum; when it wasn't me an' 'im it was me an' 'er.

Warned in Time.

Kadley—Why didn't you introduce me to that stunning Miss Peches when you were with her on the avenue yesterday? Didn't you see me speak to you as I passed? Kandor—Yes, but Miss Peches saw you and spoke to me first.

Very Different.

Merchant—I thought you told me he was a man of very good character? Quibble—You must have misunderstood me. I said he was a man of good reputation.—Erebeuge.

The attachments of mere mirth are but the shadow of the true friendship of which the intense affections of the heart are the substance.—Burton.

Only Pine Martens.

A series of gales and storms had terrified an English neighborhood. What made these incidents peculiarly horrible was their tragic mystery. No body could explain them. Sheep and lambs, which were in full health overnight, were found dead in the morning, their bodies unharmed, but drained of every drop of blood. Ghouls and vampires and all imaginable horrors were blamed, and the whole country-side was up. The damage continued, and in a single night a farmer had fourteen out of twenty-one lambs killed, and the same pen was chosen the next night, and the remaining seven lambs were destroyed. In the early peep of day the slayers were discovered, all hideous from their sanguinary work. They were neither men nor monsters, but a couple of pine martens, which, having routed a pair of magpies from their nest, had there made their home and thence nightly scoured the country round about.

Indispensability.

"No," said a lecturer, "it doesn't do to get swelled head and think you're indispensable to the welfare of this world."

"I was in the lobby of a big hotel in Cincinnati when a bus load of traveling salesmen came from the station. Every man of them as he signed the register paused to shake hands with the hotel clerk, a fatherly old fellow who had been there many years."

"Ah," said one of them to the clerk, "it's a good thing you're still on deck, Uncle Dave. I don't think the house could run without you."

"'Gouldn't it, just!" said Uncle Dave. "You fellows would come in here, and if there was a strange clerk you'd say, 'Where's Uncle Dave?'"

"And the clerk would say: 'Why, didn't you hear? He died a month ago.'"

"And then you'd say: 'Well, I'll be darned! That's too bad. Say, when'll dinner be ready?'"

Shortsighted Animals.

So far as naturalists have been able to ascertain there is no such thing as shortsight among animals in a state of nature. In the case, however, of domestic animals and wild ones in confinement shortsight is by no means unknown. Many people who have kept dogs and cats will remember instances of pets which were unable to distinguish friends from strangers at a short distance. Horses, too, frequently suffer from shortsight and other derangements of the vision, and this kind of thing is sometimes met with in the case of cattle. The diseases of the eye which frequently affect wild animals in captivity are to be chiefly attributed to the narrow space in which they are confined. The eyes are never exercised upon distant objects and therefore lose the powers which use of this kind calls forth.

The Glowworm Cavern.

The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glowworm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct) are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Ida Bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an underground river, the entire floor of the subterranean passage being covered with water about a foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formation, with the exception that their roofs and sides literally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glowworms which inhabit them.

Nose Drinking in Norway.

The Norwegian papers tell of a speedy and efficacious method of becoming intoxicated prevailing in the slums of Christiania. The Orelabed describes how it is done. The drunkard fills the palm of his hand with "aque-vit" (strong corn brandy) and sniffs it through his nose. A few applications do the work, while the same quantity of liquor taken into the stomach would hardly be felt. "Nose drinking" has become a real vice with some individuals. The effect of it is terrible, because the whole nervous system is paralyzed in a moment, and the drunkard remains almost unconscious for several minutes. A few drops of a sleep-forgiveness is felt, as after smoking opium.

Not an Arrest, but a Rescue.

"You were arrested for striking your wife." "No, judge," answered the unworthy specimen of manhood who was on trial; "I had made a pass at her, and she was just reaching for the stove lid when the officers came and took me in charge. That wasn't an arrest. That was a rescue."

Satisfactorily Defined.

Willie—Pa, what is the meaning of the expression "touch and go"? Papa—It's very simple, my son. It means extreme speed and refers to the professional borrowers, who make a touch and go so fast you seldom see them again.

Men With Hearts.

"I don't believe bachelors have any hearts," she said. "Why, we're just the men who do have them," he replied.

"Why is that?" she asked. "Because we haven't lost them."

Relief From Ennui.

"Don't you ever get tired of doing nothing?" asked one.

"Oh, yes," replied the other languidly. "Well, what do you do then?"

"Take a rest."

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole and the pulse full.—Simmons.

Carpets, Rugs and Curtains.

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BELLEVILLE.

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HEADLESS, YET ALIVE.

Insects That Continue to Exist After Decapitation.

Most persons of an observing turn of mind are aware of the fact that there are several species of insects that will continue to live without seeming inconvenience for some time after decapitation, exact knowledge on the length of time which the various species of insects would survive such mutilation being somewhat vague.

Professor Conestable once undertook a series of experiments with a view of determining that and other facts in relation to the wonderful vitality of such creatures. In each case the head was smoothly removed with a pair of thin bladed forceps, and when spontaneous movements of the wings and legs ceased he employed sundry irritating devices, such as pricking, squeezing and blowing tobacco smoke over the insect. As a result of these experiments he ascertained that members of the beetle family at once showed signs of suffering, while such as ants, bees, wasps, etc., remained for hours unaffected.

Some which seemed stunned from the effects of the operation recovered after a time and continued to live and enjoy a headless existence for several days. Butterflies and moths seemed but little affected by the guillotine process, and the common flies (diptera) appeared to regard the operation as a huge joke.

"The common house fly," said the experimenter, "appeared to be in full possession of his senses (rather paradoxical, when in all probability the canary had swallowed head, sense and all) thirty-six hours after being operated upon."

The bodies of some species of butterflies survived as long as eighteen days after the head had been removed, but the head itself seldom showed signs of life longer than six hours after decapitation. In the general summary of these huge experiments we are informed that the last signs of life were manifested either in the middle or last pair of legs and that the myriopods showed great tenacity of life "and appeared wholly indifferent to the loss of their heads."

The Ontario Sunday School Association is appealing on behalf of famine-stricken Japan.

Contributions to the schemes of the Presbyterian Church this year were \$42,000 greater than last.

Dairymen asked the Minister of Agriculture to appoint inspectors of creameries, cheese factories and dairies.

King Alfonso is credited with aiming to eclipse all previous royal marriages by the pomp and splendor of his own. Forty state coaches are to form part of the procession. One alone, covered with polished tortoise shell, is estimated to be worth \$100,000.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

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The Toronto Star (Daily), 1.80
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The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.80
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SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAnnam's Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extrac-
tion and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. John A. Kerr and children, of
Belleville, are visiting relatives in town.
Miss H. A. Grange, of the High School
staff, spent Sunday at her home in
Napane.

Miss Covert, of Warkworth, spent a few
days of last week with her nephew, Mr.
H. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Huggins, of Selby,
were guests of Rev. D. and Mrs. Balfour
last week.

Misses Edna and May Heath and Mr.
F. J. Clarke, of Albert College, Belleville,
spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. H.
Seeley.

Mr. Wm. Perkins, who has been visiting
his sister, Mrs. Wm. McGinnis, for several
weeks, left for his home at Indian Head,
Sask., on Thursday last.

Dr. Walt expects to attend the seven-
teenth annual convention of the Ontario
Dental Society to be held in Toronto on
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next
week.

Spring Brook.
A surprise party met at the home of
Mr. Wm. Haslett last week and pre-
sented Mrs. Haslett with a fine exten-
sion table and cover and a purse of
money. Mr. and Mrs. Haslett are
moving to the far west. We wish them
every success in their new home.

Miss Cassie Bateman and Mr. Newton
White were married last week. They
expect to reside in Peterboro.

Mrs. P. Welch, who has been away
for two weeks, has returned home.

The special services held in this place
have been very successful. Many have
professed conversion. Rev. A. L.
Brown has been conducting these ser-
vices for four weeks without any out-
side help, but Rev. Mr. Balfour of Stirling
assisted him on Monday and Tues-
day of this week. This has surely been
a chance for many wrongs to be made
right.

Foxboro Notes

The public school is again closed on
account of smallpox which has visited
the home of Mr. Chas. Gardner, our
jeweller. His little girl is supposed to
have caught the disease. Many
only slightly indisposed. Mr. Gardner
has taken every precaution in regard to
his shop.

Mr. Stephen Badgley has a hen which
laid an egg measuring 6 inches by 7 1/2 in.,
and weighed 8 ounces.

Miss Grace Palmer and Miss Zulma
Snider and Mr. Richard Snider spent
last week with friends near Deseronto.

Miss Edna McLaughlin, of Marlbank,
spent a few days last week visiting
friends in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Perrigrin, of
Queensville, Ont., are the guests of Mr.
J. A. Holgate. Mrs. Perrigrin was for-
merly Miss Hannah Holgate, of Fox-
boro.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wright and Mr.
E. Parks, of Pouches's Mills, Miss Ros-
etta Parks, of Queensville, Miss
Beatrice Wilson, of Holloway, and Mr.
Chas. and Miss May Brintnell of Corby-
ville, spent Sunday at the home of Mr.
Jno. Hoard, Foxboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clare, of Tweed,
were the guests of Mr. Robert Coulson
over Sunday.

Mr. Richard Clarke has returned to
Port Arthur after spending a month
with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos.
Clarke.

Mr. Melzer Homan has sold his home
to Mr. S. T. Vantassie of Moira and in-
tends moving into the house lately oc-
cupied by his mother.

The Ontario provincial estimates for
1906 will include a very large increase
for public school purposes, and \$40,000
to aid the immigration scheme of the
Salvation Army.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have
made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fa-
vorite with the mothers of small children.
It quickly cures their coughs and colds
and prevents any danger of pneumonia or
other serious consequences. It not only
cures croup, but when given as soon as
the croupy cough appears will prevent the
attack. For sale by Morton & Haight.

The well known druggists, Morton &
Haight, have been appointed special agents
for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure,
Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills as
well as for Scott's Emulsion, Kidney
and Rheumatic Cure.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST.
Passenger—6.37 a.m. Passenger—10.17 a.m.
Mail & Ex.—6.42 p.m. Mail & Ex.—3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reid have re-
moved to Belleville.

Sine Creamery will commence opera-
tions again on Wednesday next, March
14th.

Madame Albani is to give a concert
in Belleville on the evening of March
19th.

Mr. Wm. Fair, of Montreal, Inspect-
or of the Sovereign Bank, was here the
first part of this week inspecting Stirling
branch.

Mr. E. T. Williams has purchased the
residence of Mrs. Wm. McCann, on the
Frankford road, and will shortly re-
move there.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Lanktree have re-
moved to the rooms over the Massey-
Harris implement warehouses, in the
new cement block.

Will have a supply of Nasmith's choice
cakes on Saturday, March 10th.
PHILIP CONLEY.

Mr. Geo. E. Kennedy has purchased
the residence lately occupied by Mr.
Norman Lanktree, on John St., and will
remove there this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eggleton have
removed to Stirling, having purchased
the house lately occupied by Mr. M.
Westcott, at the east end of the
village.

The Lily Mission Band of the Meth-
odist church are preparing for an enter-
tainment on Wednesday evening next,
March 14th. A good programme is
under way to be given by the members of
the band. Refreshments will be served.
Admission 15c. or 25c. a couple.

The Junior Mission Band of St. An-
drew's church, Stirling, intend giving a
tea on Friday evening March 16th at
7.30 o'clock in the Sunday School room.
A programme has been prepared by the
Junior Band. The proceeds will be
used to aid in the support of a girl in
the Indore school, India. Admission
10 cts.

A complimentary banquet was tend-
ered Mr. R. A. Williams, the retiring
manager of this branch of the Sovereign
Bank, at the Stirling House last even-
ing. About thirty-five or forty persons
were present, and a very pleasant even-
ing was spent. A number of short
speeches were made, all testifying to
the pleasant relations that had existed
between Mr. Williams and all who
have had business with the Bank, and
wishing him every success in the future.

Notice.—The undersigned will pay 20c.
per pound for good Butter.

A change has been made this week in
the management of the Sovereign Bank
here. Mr. R. J. Ranney, formerly man-
ager of Milverton Branch, and who
had also charge of Monkton and Lin-
dwell branches, is now manager of Stirling
branch. Mr. Williams left today for
Chatham, where he will have charge
as manager of the branch in that town.
Mr. Ranney expects to move his family
here in about ten or fifteen days.

It is the easiest thing in the world to
forget the renewal of a newspaper sub-
scription. The amount involved—one
dollar—is small, but where several of
them accumulate the aggregate sum be-
comes of considerable importance to the
publisher. There are some who have
not yet renewed their subscriptions to
THE NEWS-ARGUS for 1906, and also a
few who are in arrears, from all of
whom we would like an early remittance.

Mr. H. O. Shuttleworth, who has
been in the Sovereign Bank here for
some time, received orders on Monday
morning to report at Freilighsburg,
Que., and left on the afternoon train.
Harry was well liked by the patrons of
the bank, by his fellow officers, and in
social circles. His pleasant and ener-
getic manner and business integrity are
sure to bring him rapid promotions, and
his Stirling friends will be pleased to
hear of them.

Fancy Dress Carnival.

The first carnival to be held here this
winter took place on Monday evening
last, and considering the short notice it
was very successful. There was a good
attendance and a large number were
dressed in costume, some of which were
fine.

The following were the prize winners:
Best Costume, lady—Lena Lagrow.
Best Costume, gent—E. Robinson.
Comic Costume, lady—Lena Mitchell.
Comic Costume, gent—Jas. Lagrow.
Best Skater, lady—Lena Reynolds.
Best Skater, gent—L. Kennedy.
Best Character, gent—Annie Sprague.
" " boy—Clarke Boldrick.
Clown—Lst. Will Graine; 2nd, H.
Grain.

Red Riding Hood—Annie Sprague.
Star Light—Ella Wheeler.
Race, girls—Annie Sprague.
Race, boys—Will Grain.
Race, open—Lst. C. Fletcher; 2nd, H.
Saylor.
Jodgers—Mr. Walt, Morden Bird and
Clint McNeil.

Mr. W. W. Hagerman has sold out
his barber business and fixtures to Bailey
Brook, and the latter have moved into
the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hager-
man.

Belleville Ontario of Tuesday: James
C. Eggleton, a young lad 7 years of age,
died last night at the residence of Mrs.
J. W. Turner, College Hill. His par-
ents reside near Stirling.

Keep in mind the entertainment given
by the Mission Band in the Meth-
odist church on Wednesday next. A
good program. Refreshments served.
Admission 15c. or 25c. a couple.

Mr. S. Hoard has purchased the house
and lot on Front street at present oc-
cupied by Mr. J. Loucks, just west of
Dr. Sprague's. We hear that Mr.
Loucks will shortly remove to Camp-
bellford.

One-half the number of pupils of a
near by Public school in Rawdon town-
ship have had chicken pox—so called
by some, and by others small-pox—yet
they lost not a day from school; and in
a few instances some of the children had
a repetition of the disease.

Word was received here this morning
of the death of Milton Connell, who
was killed instantly in a planing mill
in British Columbia on Tuesday last.
Mr. Connell was a brother of Mrs. (Rev.)
A. L. Brown, of Marmora, and was
with the Canadian contingent during
the war in South Africa, where he had
his horse shot from under him and a
bullet put through his hat, but returned
safely home.

Shot a Black Fox.
Mr. Frank Spinks of Havelock was
fortunate on Tuesday in shooting a
black fox some two miles north of the
village. He has been offered \$100.00
for the skin but considers it worth more
than that amount. It is reported that other
specimens of this rare species of the fox
family have been seen about three miles
east of Havelock.—Havelock Standard.

"Shaun Aroon."
The Madoc Amateur Dramatic Club
gave this play in the Opera House on
Friday evening, according to an
announcement. Although well advertis-
ed there was not a full house, and the
proceeds were only about \$53. The
play was well rendered by the company
considering that this was only the
second time they had appeared in pub-
lic, but was to some disappointing, as
from the praise given its first appear-
ance in Madoc the audience here had
their expectations raised rather high.
The orchestra which accompanied the
dramatic club gave excellent music,
and received well-merited praise.

Matrimonial Bliss?
Havelock Standard.—On Thursday
last a couple arrived in town from
Peterboro' on the noon express. The
man in the case, one Samuel Kelly, was
almost in that degree of intoxication
known as "blind drunk." He was ac-
companied by Margaret Moore, also of
the electric city, a lady of about forty
summers. The two put up at a local
hotel, and after the worst effects of
Kelly's spree were off procured a license
and were married by a resident clergy-
man. Immediately after the fatal knot
was tied, Kelly again proceeded to load
up, and when the afternoon train rolled
into the station, he was piloted aboard
by his youthful bride, who apparently
enjoyed the whole episode, and who
carried the luggage, consisting of a
wedding bonnet tied up in a newspaper,
and a satchel containing a number of
whiskey bottles.

Public Library Affairs.
The regular monthly meeting of the
Public Library Board was held in the
new library room on Tuesday evening,
there being present Dr. Bissonnette,
President, Geo. E. Kennedy, Secretary,
and J. Earl Halliwell, W. S. Martin,
Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Potts and Mrs. Burns,
Directors. Mr. R. A. Williams' resig-
nation having been tendered owing to
his removal to Chatham, the vacancy
was filled by the appointment of Miss
Clara Gravelly, who has up to the pre-
sent time so ably filled the position of
Librarian. A deputation, consisting of
Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Robinson and Miss
Caldwell, from the local branch of the
W.C.T.U., waited upon the Board and
tendered financial aid to the extent of
\$10 a year to assist the Board in estab-
lishing and maintaining a reading room
in connection with the Public Library.
A resolution of appreciation was adopt-
ed and in order to have time to consider
the matter an adjournment was made
until Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., at
4.30 o'clock, when a full meeting of the
directors is urgently requested.

There seems to be some misunder-
standing about the open hours of the
Library. The only evening that it is
open is Saturday evening, but it is open
on the afternoons of Tuesday and
Thursday from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Murder Near Belleville.

**A Woman Beaten to Death by
her Husband.**
On Monday afternoon a brutal murder
occurred about a mile northeast of
Belleville, when Frederick Klingbeil, a
German, while under the influence of
liquor, quarreled with his wife and beat
her so that she died a few hours after-
ward. They were an aged couple, both
being about 70 years of age, but there
had been frequent quarrels whenever he
was under the influence of liquor, and
this time the quarrel resulted fatally.
In beating her he had apparently used
only his fists, but her face was beaten
almost to a jelly, and the whole upper
part of her body terribly bruised. He
was arrested the same evening, while
still in a drunken stupor, and lodged in
the county jail. His trial will likely
take place at the spring assizes.

A number of the merchants of Tren-
ton have agreed to close their places of
business at nine o'clock on Saturday
evenings.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General
Secretary of the Canadian Methodist
Board of Missions, will leave on Thurs-
day for Japan. His trip is chiefly in
connection with the proposed union in
Japan of the Methodist Missions of
Canada and the United States.

Auction Sales.
THURSDAY, MARCH 15.—On lot 2, con. 2,
Rawdon, a lot of farm stock and im-
plements belonging to Mr. Gordon McCurdy.
Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm. Rodgers, Auc-
tioner.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.—At the residence
of Mrs. Wm. McCann, Frankford Road,
Stirling, two cows, a lot of farm im-
plements, piano, organ, stoves and other
household furniture. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.—On lot 20, con. 3,
Sidney, a lot of farm stock, including 23
good dairy cows, the property of Mr. Fred
Vandervoort. Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm.
Rodgers, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—At the residence
of the late Jas. Potts, Stirling, a lot of
grade shorthorn cattle, and a number of
farm implements. The cattle are all bred
from the best milking strains of Durhams,
and all will be sold without reserve.
Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Births.
BAILEY.—In Rawdon, on Feb. 19th, to Mr.
and Mrs. Frank Bailey, a son.

REID.—At Belleville, on Feb. 25th, the wife
of Arthur Reid, of a son.

DRACUP.—At Wellman's Corners, on Feb. 23,
the wife of Selborne Dracup, of a son.

Deaths.
FAULKNER.—In Sidney, on March 3rd, Lu-
cinda M. Faulkner, aged 31 years, 8 months
and 4 days.

House and Lots for Sale.
A good Brick Dwelling on John Street,
Stirling, and four lots adjoining with good
orchard. Will be sold together or sepa-
rately. Apply to
Mrs. JOHN GALLAGHER.

FOR SALE.

Six acres choice fruit and garden lands,
with house, barn and other improvements,
within 15 miles of Canning Factory, High
and Public Schools. On easy terms to suit
purchaser. Further particulars apply to
H. WARREN, Trenton.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A new Frame House on John St., also,
one on Church St., in the Village of Stirling.
Apply to
W. HARLOW,
or GEO. LEURY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A good Brick House with 5 acres of land,
with good orchard, situate in the Village
of Stirling.

Also, for sale two fine Colts, Hermit and
Coach, one coming two yrs. and the other
three years old. Apply to
THOS. HEARD.

Calves Wanted.

The undersigned will be handling calves
again this year, but want good calves two
weeks old and upwards. Will pay a good
price for good calves, poor calves not
wanted at any price. Calves to be de-
livered on Monday of each week, the same
as usual, not later than 1 p.m.

A. SEELEY.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The Annual Meeting of Stirling Cheese
Board of Trade will be held in the Opera
House, on Saturday, March 17th, at two
o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing
officers and other important business. A
full attendance is requested.

JOHN TANNER, President.
W. T. SINE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of
SARAH JUDD, Deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1906,
at 1 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, the fol-
lowing desirable property in the Village of
Stirling, in the County of Hastings, viz:—

The brick residence lately owned and
occupied by the late Sarah Judd, deceased,
situate on parts of Village lots numbers
thirty-one and thirty-two, the southeast
side of Gore Street and west side of James
Street in the said Village of Stirling.

This property is pleasantly situated just
south of St. John's Anglican Church.
There will also be sold at the same time
and place a quantity of household furni-
ture and all kinds of housekeeping uten-
sils, as an upright Newcombe piano with
Heintzman action.

TERMS: Furniture and personalty, cash;
Real Estate, ten per cent. on date of pur-
chase, balance to be paid or satisfactorily
secured in thirty days from day of sale.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.
G. E. CRYER,
Administrator.

WM. RODGERS, J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Auctioneer, Solicitor for Administrator

Just Arrived

A CAR LOAD OF

CARRIAGES.

We have just opened up a car load of
McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES consist-
ing of
RUBBER-TIRED BUGGIES,
STEEL-TIRED BUGGIES,
MIKADOS, SURREYS,
and DEMOCRATS.

Also, a car load of LUMBER WAGONS,
consisting of Tubular Axles and Pipe
Boxes.

It will pay intending purchasers to
give us a call and inspect our goods.
Every rig guaranteed.

We also carry a full line of Harness,
Horse Forks, Fanning Mills and MAS-
SEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

MILL ST., Stirling.
P.S.—Horse for sale.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the
News-Argus office a large stock of envel-
opes. Will be sold by the box, printed or
plain, at lowest prices.

The New Store.

We wish to announce to the people of Stirling
and surrounding country that we have opened up

A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE Dry Goods & Grocery Store.

We carry a full line of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS and a choice line of NEW GRO-
CERIES.

We cordially invite you to call and inspect our
goods as we think we can save you money.

A pleasure to show goods.

G. W. ANDERSON.

SEASONABLE, STYLISH, GOOD SHOES

FOR ALL CLASSES AT

RIGHT PRICES.

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN. FOR YOUTHS AND MISSES. FOR YOUNG LADIES. FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Selected from best manufacturers, and patrons guaranteed a perfect fit. That's
something worth having. We desire you to call and examine our stock.

Pleased to give you our practical experience and advice in selecting best shoes
for special purposes.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER, also Repaired.

J. W. BROWN, BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 23, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, and
the Brick Dwelling by Oak Lake. For
further particulars apply to
THOMAS HAMBELIN.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of HIRAM
STEPHEN FERGUSON, late of the Village of
Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Liver-
man, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised
Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to
all creditors and other persons having claims
against the estate of Hiram Stephen Fergu-
son, late of the Village of Stirling, in the Coun-
ty of Hastings, liverman, deceased, who died
on or about the 25th day of January, A. D. 1906,
to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to de-
liver to Mrs. Anna Ferguson, Stirling, Ont.,
Executrix of the estate of the late Hiram
Stephen Ferguson, on or before the 15th day of
March, 1906, a statement in writing of their
names and addresses, and full particulars of
their claims or demands, and the nature of the
security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the
said date above mentioned, the said Execu-
trix will proceed to distribute the assets of
the said deceased amongst the persons en-
titled thereto, having regard only to the
claims notice of which shall have been given
as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are
also hereby notified to hand in the amount of
their indebtedness to the said Executrix on or
before the said 15th day of March, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executrix.
Dated the 27th day of February, A.D. 1906.

to Manitoba
Alberta and
Saskatchewan

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SETTLERS
With live stock and effects, from Toronto at
EVERY TUESDAY DURING
MARCH AND APRIL
COLONIST CARS ATTACHED
NO EXTRA CHARGE

Settlers travelling without live stock should
use 1.45 p.m. train from Toronto daily.

TOURIST CARS
on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sat-
urdays. Cost of sleeping berths as follows:—
Winnipeg - \$4.00 Regina - \$3.00
Montreal - \$4.00 Calgary - \$3.00
"Saskatoon Guide" and "Western Canada"
booklets of practical use and interest to set-
tlers, with rates and full information, free
upon application to nearest Canadian Pacific
Agent, or write to C. B. Foster, D. P. A.,
C. P. R., Toronto.

Granite Ware Sale.

We have just passed into stock a large, new lot of Granite Ware including DISH PANS, WATER PAILS, DIPPERS, SAUCE PANS, KETTLES, TEA POTS, PITCHERS, and all other lines.

This is a New Finish in this ware; is glazed, hard and smooth, and will not chip easily.

We are offering this lot at Low Prices and if you are in need of any it will pay you to buy now.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

PHONE 25.

PARCELS DELIVERED.

We have a number of good Cedar Posts for sale.

Stylish and Fine Shoes FOR SPRING WEAR.



A finer collection of Boots, Shoes and Slippers has never before been seen in Stirling.

You can find just what you want at this store, as our entire stock is new and stylish, and as all our goods are bought direct from the best manufacturers you are sure of the Best Value in Stirling.

We invite you to inspect our Spring Stock.

Welcome whether you buy or not.

Bargain Table for This Week.

Children's Lace and Button, Dongola, real fine Boots, every pair up-to-date in style, regular price \$1.00 to \$1.35 pair, going for 75c. pair.

We are still in the FRONT RANK with HAND-MADE BOOTS.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Frost Fences Are Strong All Around

The laterals of a Frost Fence are High Carbon No. 9 Hard Steel Coiled Wire, thoroughly galvanized—can't be broken until the strain reaches from 1900 to 2200 pounds.

The stays are No. 7 or 8 and same No. 9 wire.

And the two wires are locked with the Frost Locks.

That braces the fence in all directions—up down and diagonally.

We are so sure that Frost Fences are the strongest and best that we guarantee to repair, free of charge, any fence that goes wrong. That's fair, isn't it?

Frost Wire Fences are for sale by

WILSON ANDERSON, - Wellman's Corners

C. E. SINE, - - - Sine

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, March 5, 1906.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Members all present. Minutes of last

regular meeting were read and con-

firmed.

Herbert Hoover presented a petition

signed by himself and fifty-nine others,

asking the Council to open the 7th con.

for public travel in front of part lots

Nos. 13 and 14. As the opening of this

road would necessitate building a bridge

across Trout Creek, the Council decided

to visit site of proposed road before

taking action.

Lewis Gordonier presented a petition

asking to have his land transferred

from union S. S. No. 15, Rawdon and

Marmora, to S. S. No. 5, Rawdon. As

alteration of union S. S. boundaries

must be decided by arbitration, on mo-

tion T. C. McConnell was appointed ar-

bitrator for the township of Rawdon.

Aylesworth Caverley and Peter Green

asked to be allowed to perform their

statute labor on the side road running

through the centre of lot 10 in con. 1.

Granted.

Samuel Stevens and Manley Shortt

for a grant on hill in front of lot 17, con.

10. Left in charge of road surveyor,

with power to act.

John C. Wilson presented a petition

asking that the statute labor belonging

to Spring Brook be given to reduce

a bad hill in front of lot 10 con. 6. It

was decided to visit the spot before

taking action.

Samuel Mumby presented a petition

asking that the statute labor belonging

to Spring Brook be given to reduce

a bad hill in front of lot 10 con. 6. It

was decided to visit the spot before

taking action.

Mr. Mason, road surveyor, handed in

reports on Sealey's bridge, Lagan's

bridge, Balahaw's bridge, and Sidney

town line.

The collector was instructed to collect

balance on roll forthwith.

The auditors handed in their report,

which shows the finances of their report,

which was in good condition. Moved by

Mr. Burditt, seconded by Mr. Mont-

gomery, that the auditors' report be

adopted, and that 100 copies of abstract

be printed for distribution among the

ratepayers. Carried.

Mr. Whitton, the Reeve, was ap-

pointed a delegate to go with the depu-

tation to Ottawa to wait upon the Gov-

ernment urging the completion of the

Trent Valley Canal.

Mr. Montgomery gave notice that he

would introduce a by-law at the next

meeting of the Council to commute the

the following accounts were ordered to be paid:

B. Heath, com. C.P.R. stat. labor \$ 7.00

R. Irwin, 20 yds gravel..... 1.00

T. H. McKee, 14 yds. gravel..... .70

J. T. Belshaw, cedar for bridge

lot 4 con. 5..... 9.00

Mrs. Orser, for medicine..... 1.50

C. Burditt, repairing culvert lot

12 con. 11..... 1.00

D. Gordonier, support Mrs. Wat-

son..... 5.00

M. Mason, material and labor on

Sealey's bridge..... 51.75

J. Cronkright, timber..... 7.50

C. Burditt, material and labor on

Lagan's bridge..... 9.85

S. Armstrong, support Mrs. Orser 15.00

Council adjourned until Monday,

April 2nd.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

S. S. No. 19, Rawdon.

IV.—Nicholas Stout 410, Joseph Ry-

an 465, Aggie Stout 401.

Sr. III.—Arthur Hagerman 801, Leo

Farrell 637, German Heagle 634, Roy

MacMurray 599, Gertie Reid 595, Jesse

Reid 576.

Jr. III.—John Downs 731, Alice

Hagerman 701, Joey Robins 596, Amos

Parks 426.

II.—Tobias Heagle 695, Annie Ryan

654, Ada Hagerman 569.

Average attendance 24. Best conduct

Tobias Heagle 836.

Visitors, Jennie Clements, Maggie

Wiggins.

B. E. WILLIAMS, Teacher.

It Won For Sardou.

It is a singular fact that the famous

French dramatist Sardou owed his first

success on the boards to his excellent

handwriting. He had sent in his often

rejected play, "La Taverne des Etu-

dants," to the Odeon management for

consideration, and the manager, when

thrown, with some others, upon a table.

Once at rehearsal the charming ac-

trix Mlle. Berengere was attracted by

the handwriting and took up the man-

uscript, crying, "Oh, what an exquisite

hand!" She read the play and recom-

mended it so strongly to the directors

that they were induced to read it and

then accept it. At the time Sardou was

starving. He had gone through seven

long years of terrible hardship and priv-

ation.

Hops In England.

The English were taught the uses of

hops by a native Artiste, who intro-

duced them into England in 1524. They

met with some hostility, for physicians

represented them as unwholesome, and

parliament was petitioned against them

as a "wicked weed." In 1528 their use

was prohibited under severe penalties.

OUR LANGUAGE.

The Words a Man Uses and the Words He Might Employ.

How many words are possible? Starting from the four and twenty alphabetic sounds, Leibnitz calculated the combinations at 620,448,701,733,230,739,360,000. But many of these combinations would be unpronounceable even in Welsh. In Chinese every syllable is a separate word.

Does man's stock of words grow richer or poorer with time? M. Moncaim foresees an ever higher intellectual destiny for the race in the future. "Our fathers," he says, "did not know the thousandth part of our vocabulary, which is very copious." Certainly the New Dictionary is a much larger work than Johnson's, and we doubt not that primitive man talked less than an M. P. does, though even he had his palavers and congresses. But if any one were to take down the talk of an average modern undergraduate or society girl we doubt if it would be found to contain more than 250 vocabularies, where an educated Elizabethan or Caroline would have employed several thousand. Nothing is more striking in the old prose writers than the rich variety and imaginative picturesqueness of their language. Not only are we lacking in concrete imagination and ashamed to go afield out of the beaten track of speech, but phrases which were when first devised forcible and strong have through long currency lost their edge. Three-fourths of the expressions we use have ceased to be effective metaphors and become conventional and lifeless.—London Saturday Review.

ALCOHOL IN BREAD.

Enough to Give One About Four Plints of Whisky a Year.

"You consume four plints of whisky a year," said the amateur chemist. "Now, don't be angry or shocked. I know that you're a strict teetotaler, but just the same I know that you've absorbed that much alcohol. How? Well, simply by eating bread.

"It has long been known that the fermentation of bread caused the formation of alcohol, but it was supposed that it passed from the dough during the process of baking. Several scientists have proved that bread, when ready for eating, contains an average of .800 per cent of alcohol to the loaf. You must remember that in many countries strong liquors are brewed from bread. Kvass, the mild Russian beer, is brewed from brown bread.

"Now, if you eat 400 loaves of bread every year you must perforce have assimilated twenty ounces of alcohol, which equals four plints of rye whisky.

"In ten years," concluded the amateur chemist impressively, "you have eaten 4,000 loaves of bread, and in that number of loaves is about 200 ounces of alcohol, or the equivalent to nineteen quarts of whisky. Think of the saturnalia you have been on for the last ten years, and you never knew enough to complain of a big head in the morning."

Mrs. Peggy Temper.

"Being at supper my wife did say something that caused me to oppose her in. She used the word devil, which vexed me, and, among other things, I said I would not have her to use that word, upon which she took me up most scornfully, which, before Ashtell and the rest of the world, I know not now-adays how to check, as I would heretofore, for less than that would have made me strike her. So that I fear without great discretion I shall go near to lose, too, my command over her, and nothing do it more than giving her this occasion of dancing and other pleasures, whereby her mind is taken up from her business and finds other sweets besides pleasing of me, and so makes her that she begins not at all to take pleasure in me or study to please me as heretofore."—Diary of Samuel Pepys.

The Dog's Kennel.

A dog's kennel should always be placed facing south, so that the animal may have the light and heat of the sun at all seasons of the year. Without plenty of sunlight a dog will not keep in health. Straw or pine shavings form the best bedding for a dog's kennel and are much superior to hay or sawdust, which is often used. Great care should be taken to see that the bedding is always dry and that it is changed at least once a week. In the hot weather bedding is not required at all, the dog preferring to lie on the uncovered floor of his kennel.—Home Chat.

Nothing Like Tact.

A correspondent sends an anecdote of a man in a midland town. A friend of his was lying ill, and he went to see him to cheer him up. "You look uncommon bad, Joe," he said. "I don't feel any better," answered the sick man. "I inquired the doctor, 'because I should if I were you?' There was an awkward pause, during which the visitor felt. A moment later he returned. "I say, Joe," he observed, "yours is awkward stairs to get a coffin down. Goodby, Joe, goodby."—London Globe.

A Perfect Lady.

"Raise your chin just a little," said the photographer.

"This is as high as I choose to raise it," was the austere response of Mrs. Vick-Senn. "If the effect is not to your liking you can lower your machine."

The First Thing.

Betty—So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about matrimony. Bessie—Oh, yes, she does. I don't—I'd like to know what the first thing is to get a man into a house for.

Growing Water Lilies From Seed. Many of the choicest water lilies, even the magnificent Victoria regia, may be grown from seed. For many years the seed of this lily, when brought to this country, failed to germinate.

It was finally found that by bottling the seeds in the water of the river in which they grew they could be transported safely from the waters of the Amazon to the far west. Here the lily is usually grown with bottom heat, as it is very tender. Seeds started in pots in a temperature of 90 degrees will germinate in about two weeks and may be planted out in the open air when the nights have become warm—usually about the 1st of June—and will bloom the same summer, but cannot be carried through the winter, must be started afresh each season, either by the purchase of plants or the sowing of seed, the latter being, of course, much more economical, as seeds may be purchased for a few nickels apiece, the plants costing as many dollars.

Use For Old Shoes.

Janitors collect the shoes cast away by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked "Men," "Women," "Children." Several poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem anxious to sell. Finally a man pushed his way through the crowd and offered 10 cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

"I was killing time with talk waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterward. "He always pays high for these shoes, and he does not want them for wearing, either. He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped imitation leather novelties, such as picture frames, bags, pocketbooks, pen-knife holders and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties and gets a good price for them."

Blessing the River.

In the little Balkan state of Roumania it has been the custom from time immemorial for towns by the river Danube to keep the Christmas feast by a peculiar ceremony called "blessing the river." This used to be carried out on a scaffolding erected on the frozen river, but owing to an accident, when the ice broke, and hundreds of people were drowned, it is now held upon the bank. The people wear turbans of colored paper and carry long, white wands. Some are dressed to represent Biblical characters. The service, conducted by priests, lasts about half an hour, and then the ice is broken and a small wooden cross thrown into the water. Then people rush into the icy river after this emblem, and the person who secures it is supposed to be assured of great good luck for the coming year.

The Fall of the Hennins.

The hennins or headresses worn by ladies of the fifteenth century were in shape of horns and so long that a woman's face appeared to be in the center of her figure. The clergy condemned them and threatened the wearers with perdition, but for all that they were worn higher than ever. At last a strolling evangelist at Paris promised absolution to all who would destroy the hennins, and the mob went to work and wrecked the headresses whenever they appeared in public. The hennins were trampled under foot and their wearers insulted all over Paris. Scores of lives were lost in the efforts of the cavaliers to defend the hennins from the rabble, but in vain, and the enormous headresses disappeared, some other feminine absurdity taking their place.

A Precise Answer.

"Lawyers are supposed to be the most literal minded men," said an eminent member of the bar, "but every now and then counsel in course of practice will encounter witnesses who can give them points in the matter of literal answers. An Irishman was called to testify in a damage suit arising out of the death of a man 'at the hands of a bull,' so to speak.

"Are you to understand, sir," asked the prosecuting attorney, "that the deceased, Patrick Flannigan, was your father?"

"He was till the bull killed him," was the reply of the wary witness."

Butchery In War.

In one of Du Guesclin's victories so many English were taken captive that even the humblest soldier among the French had one or more prisoners. The victors, however, fell to quarrelling, and, ill feeling becoming rife in the French army in consequence of these quarrels over the prisoners, Du Guesclin ordered all the captives to be butchered, and the brutal order was carried out.

How She Knew.

Mr. McSosh—What was it that made you think I'd been drinking last night? Mrs. McSosh—Oh, I don't know. I suppose the fact that you were so drunk had as much to do with it as anything.

Advancing.

"Is your daughter going to be a teacher this season, Mrs. Paine?" "No, indeed! More than that, she is to all that. We don't have a sewing machine now."

She Saw a Scowl.

Minnie—I never noticed that but this mirror had a wrinkle. "No, indeed! More than that, she is to all that. We don't have a sewing machine now."

Salt Is Like Good Humor.

Everything is better for a pinch.



BREAD is never better than the flour it is made of.

Often it is not nearly so good, but that is the fault of the bread-maker.

Without good flour, good bread is impossible, no matter how skillfully it is handled.

Now, good bread must be good to eat, as well as good to see or to taste. Good-to-eat bread is bread that nourishes.

In the matter of nutriment,

Royal Household Flour

is supreme. It represents the best that is in the wheat, ground to a snowy whiteness and purified by electricity.

It produces bread that is light, easy to digest and best of all—nutritious. Ogilvie's Royal Household is to be had at all grocers.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" contains 120 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

Public School Reports.

IV. DEPT.

Jr. IV. GRAMMAR 100.—R Thompson 78, R Reynolds 74, E Ward 72, B Montgomery 68, V Utman 53, M Warren 52, M Haggerty 47, J Hough 46.

III. DEPT.

GEOGRAPHY 100.

Jr. III.—A Sager 99, G Shea 94, D B Roy 83, A Sprague 81, L Williams 81, C White 78, M Balfour 77, B Donnan 74, C Cumming 73, E Eggleston 72, O Cummings 71, L Moloney 70, M Thompson 69, E Gould 68, R Lansing 67, E Tice 61, I McLachlan 52.

Sr. II.—M Meiklejohn 82, E Caverley 81, L Labe 78, A Coulter 64, D Hayford 62, R Bissonnette 58, H Rolins 56, M Chard 53, A Parry 53, R Cummings 51, C Brown 47, J Graine 37, E Hagerman 36, P Utman 26.

II. DEPT.

SPELLING 50.

Sr. II.—H Althart 48, J Moloney 42, C Toloch 42, G Smith 42, A Mosher 40, E McCutcheon 38, W Bailey 24.

Jr. II.—P White 48, E Gould 46, D Moore 46, G Moore 42, G Gould 42, C Boldrick 40, L Bronson 32, W Chard 30, G Sine 26. Two absent.

Sr. Pr. II. WRITING 50.—G Knowles 45, T Demore 40, M Barrow 40, P Sealey 40, C Hutton 35, V Moloney 35, L Sharpe 35, S Kincaid 38, G Ivey 30, E Humm 30, A Williams 25, L Parry 25, F Kincaid 25, Moloney 30. 3 absent.

I. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC

Pr. II.—H McCutcheon 75, M Barrow 75, L French 25, M Graine 25, W Young 25, H Barrow 25, E Graine 0, F Bird 0. Four absent.

The Store of Quality.

WANTED AT ONCE

500 GOOD JUDGES

To Give Their Verdict on the

"WARD" BRAND

Ready-To-Wear CLOTHING

and we have no fear of the results as our sales are increasing every day as the special QUALITY, STYLE and SATISFACTION is becoming known.

NEW SPRING HATS, SHIRTS and TIES

that you will need, are coming in daily.

See our window for FINE SPRING SUITINGS made to your measure in the Style that is Right.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

FEBRUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at \$1.50 and \$2.00 were \$3 and \$4.
CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, \$3.00 for \$1.50; \$4.00 for \$2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY--A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

One set Stimpson's Computing Counter Scales, 1 set Store Blinds, and one Acetylene Gas Machine complete, for sale very cheap.

C. F. STICKLE.

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	\$20,001,462	\$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted.

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 75c.

Silver Mines in Belmont.

A rich silver mine is reported to have been discovered in the township of Belmont, and not far from the village of Havlock. The story is that the mine was discovered by a resident of Havlock named McMillan, while deer hunting last fall, and the location has been kept a secret since, awaiting the opening of spring.

The despatch to the STAR giving an account of the find of silver ore says:

The persons interested profess great confidence in the future prospects for mining in Belmont. They say that the silver deposits rival those of the Cobalt district, a statement which will strike the majority of people as somewhat visionary, but which, in their opinion, is feasible.

The mining question is one which is creating considerable interest in this vicinity at the present time. The recent success of the electric smelting process at the Soo has revived the question of reopening the Blairton iron mines. It is understood that already negotiations have been entered into between the Pearce Company, the present owners of the property, and capitalists who are interested in the electric smelting business.

Use Electric Process

The close proximity of Healey Falls, four miles from the mines, gives rise to the possibility of applying electricity to smelting the ore at Blairton. There is no question as to the quantity of iron at this really wonderful mine. There are hundreds of thousands of tons in sight, but the presence of sulphur in the ore has hitherto made it unprofitable to smelt by the old method, but with the perfecting of the electric smelting process this difficulty will be overcome, and it would not be surprising to see Blairton the center of an active mining camp in the course of a short time.

Chatterton Chips

A few nights ago the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Irvin gathered at the home of Mr. J. N. Palmer and presented the couple with three addresses and a couch. The addresses were presented by the church, Sunday School and W. M. S., and the couch by the neighborhood. The evening was filled in with music and refreshments.

Miss Maggie Lithgow has taken up her residence in Stirling for the present. She is quite noted as a singer of Scotch songs.

The wood-sawing outfits have been through the neighborhood and saved nearly everything in sight.

John Lancaster has gone to visit relatives. He has not entirely recovered from the operation he went through two or three months ago.

The roads are badly cut up on account of so much wet weather this winter.

What kind of a year will this be for the farmer. Bring on your predictions.

Harold

Mrs. W. Kyle, of Stirling is with her mother, Mrs. Stewart, who is dangerously ill of pleuro-pneumonia.

Miss Bella Gay is visiting friends in Belleville.

Sine creamery reopened to-day with Mr. Scott and son again buttermakers.

Mrs. Kirk has returned home after spending a week with her daughters and other relatives in this vicinity.

Some farmers in the neighborhood have tapped their trees, but we have not seen any syrup yet.

Miss Alice and Mr. Milton Scott have returned from a week's visit in Thurlow, and Mrs. Scott from her daughter's in Eldorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman of Plainfield are guests at Mr. Caleb Lloyd's.

Mr. Richard Bailey has purchased a new wind mill.

Farmers in this locality are finding it difficult to secure hired help.

Miss Gordian of Belleville, and Miss Bird of Halloway, are visiting at Mr. J. B. Bailey's.

Mr. John Bailey, who has been ill, is greatly improved in health.

Some people are afraid that we are likely to lose our teacher, as he is becoming so attached to Wellman's Corners.

From another Correspondent.

A large number from here attended the banquet on Monday evening, given in honor of Mr. Wm. Haslett, who leaves on Tuesday for his home in the far west. After a sumptuous feast had been partaken of, Mr. J. A. Potts called the gathering to order, when an address was read and Mr. Haslett was presented with a gold locket with emblems of the C. O. F. order, of which he was a respected member. Mr. Haslett replied very feelingly. After giving three cheers for the guest of the evening all

dispersed, wishing Mr. Haslett and family God-speed on their journey.

Mr. T. M. Reid is going to Millbridge with his engine, where he will be engaged sawing lumber for a month or two.

Mr. Geo. Woodward has secured a situation in Campbellford as blacksmith. Mrs. Robert Scott has returned home after visiting in Eldorado.

Mr. Milton Green and Anson Tucker visited in the neighborhood on Sunday.

Madoc Junction Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eggleston, whose little boy died in Belleville and was buried last Thursday in Clarke's cemetery, have the sympathy of the neighborhood in their sad bereavement.

Miss A. Hoard and Miss B. Anderson were the guests of Mrs. J. M. Clarke one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ashley spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. P. Hamilton, at Rossmore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cooke's little girl, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is better, we are glad to say.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Searles and little daughter spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Juby.

Mr. F. Clarke, accompanied by Misses Edna and May Heath, of Albert College, Belleville, spent a few days as guests of his mother, Mrs. J. R. Clarke.

Mr. Geo. Clarke is on the sick list. Miss Rupert is visiting Miss Carrie Juby.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Seeley and Miss Annie Clarke spent Sunday at Mrs. J. R. Clarke's.

By the feel of the weather we think that spring is not here yet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

License Law Enforcement.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Sir,—Since I was appointed to the office of License Inspector I have received many anonymous communications, and of course I can do nothing but burn them. It is remarkable how many people there are who are anxious to see things done, but who will not take the slightest responsibility on themselves. The following letter from some one in Stirling is a sample of many that I receive. I have left out the names, as it would not be fair to give them when the writer would not sign his own letter:

Stirling, Feb. 27th, 1906.

Mr. W. J. Allen.

Dear Sir,—I wish to draw your attention to the hotels here. The bars are open all hours Saturday nights. Some go up the streets barking like dogs, and others like shrieking maniacs, sold —, and others whose names I did not catch, liquor last Saturday night, and it is every night in the week the same. As it is my first occasion to write I hope you will act upon it.

Yours truly,

A Friend.

Now Mr. Editor, I would like to ask this friend what action he thinks I can take on such a letter. If I issued a summons against the hotel keeper named in the letter, the first thing I would have to do when I got to Court would be to give some evidence. Then I would produce this letter as my evidence. What would be the result? I would simply be laughed out of Court. No Court or no reasonable man will listen for a moment to the evidence of one who will not stand up and back what he says. I am anxious to have the law carried out and will do all I can to have it done, and will be obliged to anyone who will furnish me with evidence that will lead to conviction when the law is broken. But it is too much to ask me to believe such sweeping statements as the above on the mere assertion of a man who is afraid to put his name to what he says. I may say that all communications sent to me are treated in the strictest confidence, but I must have the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith, and to enable me to find the necessary evidence. If the good people who take an interest in temperance reform will take a little trouble to furnish evidence instead of laying useless complaints that they will not follow up, it will not take long to have the law strictly observed.

Truly yours,

W. J. ALLEN.

License Inspector.

Madoc March 8th, 1906.

Marmora Herald, Madoc Review, and Bancroft Times please copy.

E. S. Banwell, defaulting teller of the Crown Bank, Toronto, and his wife, formerly Norah Hector, have been committed for trial on the charge of robbing the bank.

Sterling Hall.

Life Giving Values

No business can thrive unless the qualities and values of its offerings are right. We confidently point to the good qualities and values of every line we offer, but below is a list of prices which cuts under the belt of any previous good value offerings.

SAVINGS ON

TOWELS and TOWELLINGS.

10 dozen Linen Damasked Huck Towels, size 19 x 36, regular good value 20c. each on sale at 25c. pair.

5 dozen Linen Damasked Huck Towels, size 22 x 44, regular good value 35c. each on sale at 25c.

TOWELLING—17 inch heavy, unbleached Crash Towelling, regular value 10c. on sale at 8c. yd.

Handkerchief Specials.

10 doz. Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular value 15 each, on sale at 10c. each or 3 for 25c.

10 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, good value at 2 for 25c., on sale at 3 for 25c.

10 doz. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 10c. each, on sale at 5c. each or 6 for 25c.

10c. Bargain Table 10c.

We keep our 10c. Bargain Table in front of the office well supplied with many useful lines at cut rate prices. Have a look—you may find just what you want among these bargains.

50 Majolica Jugs, worth 20c. each, on the bargain table at 10c. each.

China Plates, regular 15c. 10c. "

China Cups and Saucers, regular 15c. 10c. "

China Porridge Dishes, regular 15c. 10c. "

3 Tumblers, regular 15c., 10c. for 3.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and
Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

FOOT SENSE.

We fit the feet properly and select for wearers the kind of Shoes best suited for the service desired.

For STYLE, WEAR, DURABILITY and COMFORT our Shoes cannot be excelled. We give our patrons the highest quality of goods for the prices charged.

Suppose you call and investigate. No trouble to show goods.

We are Headquarters for HAND-MADE BOOTS.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT



Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Manitoba immigration officials state that the correspondence from the United States regarding Canadian farm lands this year is fully double what it was during the same period of 1905. Letters come from every part of the Republic, but chiefly from the Central West and East. An immense influx of settlers is looked for.

Patrick Quillan, possibly the oldest inmate of the Provincial asylums, is dead, after having attained the remarkable age of 108 years. The records show that his commitment dates back 45 years ago, when he was 53 years of age. He was then a resident of Hastings county. He first became a patient of the Toronto Asylum, and was transferred to various places going from London to Brockville in 1895, where he died.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Ring Worm, Herpes, Barbers' Itch.

All of these diseases are attended by intense itching, which is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Salve, and by its continued use a permanent cure may be effected. It has, in fact, cured many cases that had resisted other treatment. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable, 225 acres or will divide and sell 150 or 75 acres. Partly situated in the Village of Stirling. First-class buildings on the larger place. First-class barn with first-class stone wall stable underneath to accommodate 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well and cistern in barn. Good fences. Running streams on both places. Over 30 acres of timber. Land under high state of cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds of grain and no better dairy farm in the Province. Reason for selling—death of owner. Easy terms to the right man. Further particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A good Brick House with 5 acres of land, with good orchard, situate in the Village of Stirling.

Also, for sale two fine Colts, Hermit and Coach, one coming two yrs. and the other three years old. Apply to

THOS. HEARD.

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator, in good working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to

J. D. MCGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Hawdon.

WANTED.

A quantity of Good Wheat in exchange for Five Roses, Baker's Queen and Red Patent Flour.

We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

BUCKWHEAT.

I have in stock a splendid sample of SEED BUCKWHEAT, guaranteed free of foul seed.

S. HOLDEN.

Interest Paid Quarterly

means more than interest paid half-yearly or yearly. You, as a business man, will see the advantage, be your account large or small.

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year.

Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH

R. J. RANNEY, Manager.

THE HEIR OF SARTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(Continued).

"What do you think has become of her, Jack?"

"Jack Wesley shook his head. "I think—well, I think they've stopped and look up the paper again. But it's not of much consequence what I think. If any one knows where she is, depend upon it that person is Guildford Berlon."

"They were all very silent, thinking this over, but presently Jack broke in upon their reverie.

"Any way, it's no use making yourselves unhappy over the question, tonight. I really think you deserve a little felicity. So young people, let us have another small bottle of Pommery and be merry."

Cyril and Norah were only too ready to dismiss all unpleasant subjects from their minds; the fact that they had been lying under clouds so long that they were entitled, as Jack said, to a little sunshine.

After dinner they went out for a walk, and, leaning on her lover's arm, Norah saw for the first time something of the humors of that lively thoroughfare, the Strand.

It was nearly midnight when the two young men escorted her to the hotel, and Jack considerably crossed the road, and left them to bid each other good-night unobserved.

"I'm the happiest man in this great city!" exclaimed Cyril, when he and Jack were alone in Jack's chambers. "The very happiest! Jack, did you ever know anything so extraordinary as this meeting—and—reconciliation?"

"Only one thing I want to complete my satisfaction, and that is to meet Mr. Guildford Berlon and give him a piece of my mind."

"Meanwhile," said Jack, thoughtfully, "is Miss Norah to go on living by herself in an hotel off the Strand, and Cyril pondered this question.

"No harm can come to her—"

"No one will run away with her, certainly," said Jack, "but it's scarcely within the strict lines of propriety. She must have some friend upon whom she could rely—I mean some lady friend."

"Of course," said Cyril, promptly, "Lady Ferndale."

"Exactly," said Jack, who had been thinking of her all the evening. "I will tell you what will happen: Lady Ferndale will be one of the first to hear of Miss Norah's flight, and you may depend upon it that the next thing she will do will be to come posthaste to London, thinking that Miss Norah may chance to go to the Ferndale's town house. Now, my lad, here is the plan of campaign. To-morrow we will go to the old lawyer's, Mr. Petherick's, and if he should have returned, you can tell him Miss Norah's story, and she can formally give up all claim to the old earl's money. That will leave her free, and absolutely her own mistress, to do as she likes, and if I were in your place, I should take care that she liked to marry me—in well, as soon as you can get the license. Of course, you'll have to take Lady Ferndale into your confidence, and perhaps the old lawyer, too; but I'd keep the lawyer in the dark if I could. He'll be sure to put some spoke in your wheel; lawyers love delay as mice love cheese, and if he learns that you are the Earl of Arrowdale, he'll stand out for all sorts of legal forms and ceremonies."

The two men sat far into the morning talking and planning, and after breakfast, Cyril was over at the hotel conferring with Norah. She agreed, at once, to the whole plan of campaign as elaborated by Jack, whom she regarded as a perfect Solomon of wisdom, excepting the item of the speedy marriage. Covered with blushes, she assured Cyril that it was impossible.

"What, dear," she murmured, hiding her face upon his broad chest, "no one would be, no one ever has been, married so—so suddenly!"

"Oh, haven't they?" said Cyril. "Well, we'll inaugurate a new departure. Look here, dearest, I really think we'd better follow Jack's advice. I've always found myself in trouble when I've disregarded it, and I've always come out all right when I've taken it. And, to tell you the truth, Jack is apt to cut up rough when you ask him for his advice and don't take it."

"It seems to me," said Norah, almost inaudibly, and smiling, "that Jack—I mean Mr. Wesley—treats us like a couple of children."

"So you are," said that gentleman, entering at that moment. "I've engaged a penman—I mean, a hansom—by the hour, and I think the sooner you see Mr. Petherick and Lady Ferndale, the better. I'd offer to accompany you," he added, with a faint smile, "but the cab only holds two, and it is a case where decidedly two are company and three none."

It was the first time Norah had ridden in a hansom, and the journey to Mr. Petherick's office seemed all too short. As for Cyril, he made a mental vow that he would spend part of their honeymoon riding beside his wife, and holding her hand under the splash board.

The old clerk announced that Mr. Petherick had not returned, and they were about to leave the office, when that gentleman entered.

He was considerably startled at sight of Norah, and started when he heard all that she had to tell. "Bless my soul!" he exclaimed, staring from Norah to Cyril, in a kind of amazement. "Catherine! my dear, how are you?—you—your daughter! Let me see those papers! I don't believe a word of it! Strange! I've always had my doubts about Mr. Berlon—always. And yet he was invariably kind and amiable."

"He was," said Norah, "and I'm sure, I express my opinion that they are honest."

But his face lengthened as he examined the certificates and compared the dates with the notes he had taken during Norah's recital.

"I'm afraid," he said, reluctantly, "I'm afraid—Why, confound it, every-

penny will go to the present earl!" and he looked from one to the other. But Norah did not appear at all heartbroken by the loss of her wealth, any even Mr. Cyril Berne showed very few signs of grief and regret.

"I suppose you have found the young earl, sir?" said Cyril, demurely.

Mr. Petherick shook his head with a frown of annoyance. "No, I have not. I thought I had got a clew to him, and followed it up as far as Paris, but it turned out to be another man altogether. I—I can't understand why he keeps in hiding unless he is doing—"

Even his death would not restore this money to Miss Norah," said Cyril.

"Oh, as to restore," said the lawyer, pugnaciously, "she hasn't lost it yet. We shall make a fight of it, of course; and we are just as likely to win as lose."

"But—but I don't want to fight," said Norah, in a low voice. "I wish to give up all claim to it."

Mr. Petherick shook his head. "That's all very well, my dear young lady," he said, "but perhaps you're not a gentleman, and he looked at Cyril, "may have something to say to that; and—ahem!—you should study the wishes of your—future husband; eh, Mr. Burne?"

"Her wishes are mine," said Cyril, readily. "If Miss Norah is bent on relinquishing all claim to this money, I am more than willing to let it go without a struggle."

The old lawyer stared at them gravely. "Dear, dear!" he said. "Tut, tut! Do you mean to say that you are going to resign half a million of money, sir, but a fight for it? You'll forgive me, sir, but I think if you were, say, twenty years older, you'd adopt a different course."

"No, I shouldn't," said Cyril, with some difficulty suppressing a smile. "I am quite willing that the earl should have this money. We shall get on very well. I—I don't know whether you can tell me how soon I can get a special license."

They talked for some little time longer, and Mr. Petherick's last words, as they rose to go on to Lady Ferndale's, were:

"I think you are two very foolish—and happy—young persons, and I'm going to do the best I can for you, in giving yourselves. The least the earl can do, if he relinquish all this money without a fight, is to hand back a portion of it; he can very well spare it, confound him! What do you think, Mr. Burne?"

"I don't know, sir," said Cyril, shortening his head, gravely. "From my short experience, I'm inclined to think that men are not so ready to hand back any coin; but we'll hope for the best. You will let us know, Mr. Petherick, directly the earl turns up?"

"Yes, I will," said the old gentleman, with a kind of grunt; he was getting rather tired of the hunt for the young peer, and rather inclined to consider that a man who kept out of reach of an earldom did not deserve to be sought for. But all the same, he meant finding him, and one of the first pieces of business he transacted with the young earl, he resolved, should be to gain the best terms he could for the beautiful girl who was no longer an earl's daughter and the mistress of half a million.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

There was another delicious drive to Lady Ferndale's house, during which the two "foolish—but happy—young persons" discussed the situation in all its bearings.

If anything could have increased Norah's love for Cyril, his indifference to the loss of her fortune, and his cheerful assent to the surrender of it without a struggle, would have done so. To her seemed the very type of all that was noble in man, and Cyril felt extremely uncomfortable as she nestled against him and whispered her praises in his ears.

"What on earth will she say when she learns the truth?" he thought.

They reached the Ferndale's house and were shown into the drawing-room, and in a minute or two Norah was in her friend's arms.

"My dear Norah! Why, what has brought you up to London so unexpectedly? And Mr. Burne, too?"

Then she smiled and held out her hand to Cyril.

"I suppose I've got to congratulate you, Mr. Burne?"

"Yes, Lady Ferndale, Norah has consented to make me the happiest of men."

"And you've come to tell me," she said. "Now, that is what I call really good and kind. Come and sit down—what is the matter?" She broke off, for Norah clung to her and began to cry quietly.

"You tell her," she said to Cyril. "He was comparatively easy to tell Mr. Petherick, but Lady Ferndale was quite another person."

"Or rather there was," said Norah. "It has all gone now."

Cyril unfolded the strange story, and Lady Ferndale listened with scarcely an interruption; then she drew Norah's hand down to her own bosom and stroked the soft, bronze hair.

"If I were to say that I'm not surprised, Mr. Burne, would you believe me?" she said at last. "But it is true. I can say I actually suspected that Norah was not the daughter of the earl and countess, but I can say that I am not astonished. From the first moment I saw her, her likeness to the earl and the countess struck me, and I remarked upon it to him. Will it be very wicked to say that I am—am—rather glad? Oh, well, though, there is all that money."

keep it all for what we care; eh, Norah? All I want is Norah."

Lady Ferndale smiled.

"He seems a very bold young man, dear," she whispered to Norah.

"And we have come to ask you if you think we could be married in four days?"

Lady Ferndale almost jumped.

"It is impossible!" murmured Norah. "Tell him so!"

"Good gracious me, why do you want to get married so quickly?" exclaimed Lady Ferndale.

"He will not give me the reason," said Norah, blushing.

"Because I can't," said Cyril, almost blantly. "But I'll tell you what I will do. I will tell Lady Ferndale, and if she agrees with me, that the reason is good enough, will you consent?"

"As I'm sure she will not—yes," said Norah.

"Very well, then," said Lady Ferndale, very much amused and puzzled. "Now, you go upstairs—of course you'll remain with us. I'm going to send 'o that hotel for your luggage directly—and Mr. Burne shall persuade me, if he can, that there is any rhyme or reason in his absurd proposal."

Norah left the room, and Cyril sprang the truth on Lady Ferndale as if it had been a bombshell.

"You see, Lady Ferndale," he said, with a half smile, "I'm Lord Arrowdale, and I naturally want to marry Norah before she knows who I am."

Lady Ferndale did just this time. "You see, Lady Ferndale," he said, with a half smile, "I'm Lord Arrowdale, and I naturally want to marry Norah before she knows who I am."

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ON THE FARM

HOW TO MILK.

In the first place, the milkers should be healthy, clean in person and instructed in the rudiments of hygiene. Then, before a drop is drawn, says a writer in Macmillan's, the flanks and udders of every cow should be wiped with a damp cloth, so that dirt or hairs do not fall into the milk.

If possible, a pail should be fitted with a gauze wire strainer. One dairy in Denmark provides pails with a double bottom, in the lower part of which is a mixture of hot and cold water, so as to cool the milk immediately it is drawn.

The first few streams from each teat should be thrown away. The bacteria found in milk are mostly congregated near the opening of each teat, and, therefore, are washed out by the first milk. The rest should never be allowed to enter the pail.

Milking should be carried out quietly, quickly and thoroughly, for only in this way will all the cream or fat in the milk be extracted. The last half gallon contains the greater proportion of the fat, and is desirable that it be understood how important it is that every drop of milk should be drawn if its quality is to be of the best. So soon as a milking is finished the yield of each cow should be weighed, and the milk must then be taken to the refrigerator to be cooled to as low a temperature as possible.

There is an innovation lately introduced which should prove of very great benefit to dairy farmers, by which milk can be scalded and cooled by the same machine at one operation. The milk is first passed over the upper portion of the machine, by which it becomes heated to about 160 degrees, whence it passes to the refrigerator or brining machine and is cooled to 40-45 degrees. If these two processes are properly and thoroughly carried out the milk is enabled to undergo a long journey and to arrive quite sweet at its destination.

It is desirable that whenever possible the cows should be milked in the open air. However clean and well aired the cow house may be, it can never approximate to the freshness and purity of the open air. The greatest amount of freedom possible is also desirable for the cows themselves, for not only does this tend to produce a sound digestion and therefore milk of better quality, but where there is any tendency to tuberculosis, as is unfortunately the case with a large percentage of dairy cattle, pure air and sunlight assist in keeping this tendency in abeyance.

All utensils employed in the handling and distribution of milk should be kept absolutely clean. This should not be taken to mean that they are to be rinsed out with cold water; the process should be taken a step further.

The utensil should be first rinsed in cold, then washed in boiling water, and, lastly, rinsed in cold water once more. Unless cold water is used in the first case the milk adhering to the sides of the vessel would be coagulated by the hot water, and the utensil could not be properly cleaned.

All babies' bottles, mouthpieces and tubes must undergo a similar treatment, and if they can be scalded in steam so much the better. Long tubes or corrugated mouthpieces are objectionable, for they cannot fail to harbor particles of stale milk, which, on the bottle being refilled for another meal, immediately affect the freshness of the new liquid.

Lastly, the cans used for transporting the milk by rail should be locked, so that the contents may not be tampered with in transit, and the truck in which

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh

Scott's Emulsion should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We'll send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT'S BOWNE CHEMISTS Toronto, Ont.

As a lamb is perhaps the most difficult of all animals to recuperate after once stunted, it pays to keep thrifty. The best way to clean a wood pasture where the young sprouts are becoming troublesome is to turn in the sheep.

Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil, but actually adds to the value of the soil for grain-growing.

To make early lambs grow, provide a pen into which the lambs can go, but which restrains the ewes from entering in the pen. Place a pan of ground oats and 1½ lbs. of linseed meal in the pen; the ewes should also be fed on ground oats.

Mutton breeds of sheep do not depend on waste lands and hill-sides to become profitable. Good sheep require good pastures, and pay for their keep simply as a product of the sheep, and no farmer can make sheep pay who depends on wool only for his profit.

Few things in sheep husbandry are of more vital importance than the proper selection of the young ewe until 14 or 16 months of age; earlier breeding is not conducive to vigor of constitution. Sheep will eat brush and weeds when they can get no better nourishment, and when they come to this habit they persist in it and do well.

No other animal kept in the stables in winter will make more or richer manure for the live weight of them or for the feed consumed than the sheep.

If Given a Trial

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pen to be torn out. Experimental tests have proved that one can raise more potatoes per acre with less work with this method than under the old system. Excepting the dropping of the seed and the picking up of the tubers hand work is eliminated.

To go over the patch with a harrow after stalks get tall looks scary at first, but the next morning they stand as erect as ever. The deep planting enables them to hang on better than if planted near the surface. It takes more seed, but there is always some potatoes most too large for seed, yet they spoil the sale of the big ones if thrown in.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Straw may be fed to horses, to some extent; the amount varying with the work, and the purposes for which the animal is used.

We have time to look after stock and give it the best of care. Our wealth is represented by the stock. Surely our time cannot be spent more profitably than in caring for it and studying its needs. Prime stock is made by shelter, food and care.

Farm work horses should be fed just that amount of hay which they will clean up readily. It should be fed early in the morning, after watering and before feeding grain. At noon in his forenoon, when there is much work to be done, it should be withheld, or but a pound or so allowed after a sip of water and while the horse is cooling off. At night it should be liberally fed after the grain ration has been investigated. The hay should be of good quality, and should be wetted if dusty.

Most men who are willing to do good are not in a position to make good.

The Man in the Loft

He looked fearfully behind him, then drew a long panting breath, and scurried across the open corner of the hay-loft, towards a wooden shed capped by a loft, which his huddled eyes espied in an angle of the farmyard. Not a soul in sight. With luck he might reach it in safety. The door of the loft stood open, a ladder reared itself against the shed. He climbed it nimbly, despite his bleeding hands and bruised feet, welcoming the sweet-scented gloom of the loft, half full of fragrant hay, fresh from the fields.

He flung himself down gasping, then hid himself in a thick bundle of hay in the darkest corner. Surely there could not look for him here—even if his eyes could wait till the summer darkness set in, then he must push on to the coast. Only within sight of the sea could he feel safe. A ship would take him to another country, where he might hide securely, and where he would be free to live his life as he pleased.

Presently he breathed with such violent pain, as his eyes closed, and the escaped prisoner slept soundly.

He woke suddenly, conscious of the hum of voices near him. Peering cautiously from out of his lair, he saw sitting just inside the loft, with their backs turned to him, a man and a girl. The man was saying, with a soft little sigh, "I wonder if children ever get really tired."

"Never," asserted the man with a laugh. "Let them have a search for us. They won't think of looking here for a bit, anyway."

The man hid in the gloom behind the hay, and the girl, who was sitting on the floor, turned to him, and said, "What are you doing here?"

"I'll run down and see that they don't get into mischief, if you'll wait here for me. Will you, Daphne?"

The next moment the man was alone, and the man well on his way to find the children.

It was at that moment that she turned her charming head, and saw the man looking out at her from amongst the hay. She went quickly towards him, and said, "What are you doing here?"

He could hide no longer—that was evident—so he came boldly out.

"(Im) hiding," said the man, shortly. "If I can do that till tonight, I can get away. Are you going to give me up?"

His speech was refined, his manner that of a gentleman. The girl gazed at her face.

"No," she said, at last. "I wouldn't do that. You—you've escaped from prison, then?"

"Yes, I've been running and slinking over the country since before daybreak. I'm parched with thirst. I saw the pond down below, and was afraid to stir there on my way. Heavens! What I'd give for a gallon of water!"

"I can give you that, at any rate," said the girl. "Hide yourself for a few minutes."

She leaned out of the door and called loudly, "Harry, Harry, and the man who had but lately left her came hurrying back.

"What's the matter?" he asked, laughing. "I've run the chicks to earth. They are all right."

"Do you think you could get me a drink? I'm horribly thirsty. A big jug of water, please, and a glass."

"Oh, yes; I'll be back in a minute." His footsteps died away, and the man hiding in the hay drew a long breath of relief. He did not move from his place of concealment, and the girl gave no sign that she was conscious of his presence. They both waited for the man to come back, armed with a big jug of new milk, a glass, and a large cake.

"You may come for me when tea is ready," said Daphne. "I'll then I'll stay here."

His cheerful whistle died away into silence. Daphne Ward picked up the jug and the big cake and went towards the gloom behind her.

"Perhaps this will be better than nothing," she said, kindly, and then turned away, that he might drink and eat in comfort without any watching eyes to shame his ravaged features.

"You've given me a new life," he said, at length. "I don't know how to thank you."

"Oh, don't mind that," she said. "That's all you can do now."

"Wait till I'm better, then make the best of my way to the coast. I might get away to America and begin a new life out there. It's my only chance. Rather than go back—or be caught—I'd die. You don't know what life is behind those grey walls, where you have nothing but your thoughts and silence to keep you company."

"What made you lose your freedom?" she asked, abruptly.

"My own folly and madness," he said. "I'm not going to tell you what perhaps another man might tell you—that I'm innocent of the crime for which they gave me seven years' penal servitude for. I'm not. I forgave my employer's name. It's a case of money-begging, gambling, speculating on the Stock Exchange, in the hope of making a fortune at the expense of another man's loss. There was a woman I loved—Heaven only knows where she is now—she was poor, unhappy, waiting almost hopelessly for the time when we might be married, and in my desperate impatience I did it to give her comforts when she was ill. Heaven knows it was little I thought of myself."

He stopped short as the sound of footsteps came to them from outside, and a cheery whistle. The girl started.

"You must hide for a minute," she said, rapidly; "but don't despair, I will help you presently. Only don't let your self be seen for the present."

The man hid again behind the fragrant hay, and the girl slipped half-way down the ladder, at the bottom of which Harry Spencer was waiting for her with a mischievous light in his eyes, and his tall figure effectively barring her way to the ground.

"You must pay toll," he said, "and my price is always a high one. It's—Daphne, dearest!—yourself. You know I love you—you must have seen it, and I can't help telling you of it now. I couldn't wait another minute. Is there a chance for me?"

The color rushed into her face. Something of her emotion must have been mirrored in her eyes, for Harry, without more ado, stepped up the ladder and took her boldly in his arms.

"Oh, I love you," she whispered. "But are you sure?"

"Am I sure?" he mocked. "Why, darling, there's nothing I wouldn't do for you, my sweet."

Daphne started and drew herself from his arms. She had suddenly remembered the man in the loft.

"Would you really do anything I asked you?" she said, with a smile.

"Really and truly. Try me, darling. Let me have an old suit of clothes," she said, suddenly. "If you've got one you don't want very much."

Harry stared at her in amazement. But it was clear she was not joking. "I've got an old suit of flannels," he said, which are at your service; but what do you want?"

"And you must not ask why I want them, Harry, dear," she interrupted. "You must trust me. It's a matter of life and death—to someone else."

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"And you must not ask why I want them, Harry, dear," she interrupted. "You must trust me. It's a matter of life and death—to someone else."

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to look forward to, it won't help that hope."

Harry Spencer nodded.

"I've got a future to look to," he said, after a short pause. "I—I hope to bring my wife out here soon. We hope to be married next year."

"Ah! Then let that thought keep you straight. Let me tell you a story. It's true—the story of my own life, indeed."

There was a momentary silence, and then for the second time Enderby told the story of his downfall and disgrace, as he had told it on that never-to-be-forgotten summer evening in the hay-loft in far-away England.

"You got away?" Spencer asked, when Enderby finished.

"Yes." A light came into his eyes. "I'll tell you that, too—what I never told another living soul, but—God heaven! I have it. Your voice! I heard it that very day!"

He stared for a minute at Spencer.

"Do you know a place not ten miles from the sea in South Devon where the moor ends, and a village lies hidden in trees and hedges? I think they call it Little Biddis."

Harry Spencer started from his chair.

"Why, man, it's my home," he stammered. "My governor's the parson there. You don't mean to say you know it?"

"Listen," said Harry, "I was a hot August afternoon last year. I crawled into a hayloft in someone's yard and fell asleep. When I woke up two people were sitting in the entrance to the loft talking—a girl and a man. I lay low till the man went to look at some chickens in the garden. I gathered then I ventured to look out. The girl saw me. She was more of an angel than any other woman I ever met—save one. She listened to my story, got me food and drink, promised to help me. I lay again. She spoke to someone outside the hayloft, and then she came in. Later she brought me an old suit of clothes he had given her. She got me away in her own pony-carriage, and I escaped in safety to this country. But—I heard your voice that day, I am sure. And the name of my deliverer was Daphne Ward."

The other uttered a cry of amazement, and a hundred lights burst upon him. Now he knew why she had wanted that old suit.

"Why, man," he said, "Daphne Ward is my future wife. It was my suit she gave you. I was with her that very day!"

There was a short silence. Then Harry Spencer held out his hand.

"My friends look this wayward," he said, a little huskily; "aren't we, Enderby?"

They shook hands silently, and then Harry left.

Two letters were lying on Harry Spencer's table when he got back to his quarters. One in Daphne's handwriting brought him word that if Enderby had not intervened, what might not his downfall have been? For her dear sake he would never touch a card again—Heaven helping him. He put that letter aside to enjoy at his leisure, and tore the other open. Its contents dazed him.

There was no preface about this letter from the lawyers of Lincoln's Inn. Fields, who wrote to acquaint him of his uncle's death, and the fact that the old man had bequeathed the greater part of his vast wealth to his beloved nephew, Harry Spencer. The lawyers further added that they would be glad to see Mr. Spencer when he could make it convenient to come home, and that it was his uncle's earnest hope that his heir would reside on the family estates in Devonshire.

For an instant he could not grasp the magnitude of these tidings; then his whole being was filled with thanksgiving.

He could go back to Daphne at once. Their waiting was nearly over.

Enderby saw him off a few days later, but refused all his pleadings to go back to England.

"My dear fellow, you forget I'm only an escaped prisoner; but will you tell Miss Ward that I've kept my promise to her? She'll know what I mean."

"Of all the things I can tell her, I can tell her that you saved my body and soul," said Harry Spencer. "Whatever debt you owed her, Enderby, you've paid off. Good-bye; we'll meet again some day, old fellow."

Enderby smiled and watched the train out of sight. Then he went back to his room, but not to his happy life. Three years after Harry Spencer's departure for England a letter came from him saying that he and his wife were arriving shortly in that colony on a tour. They both hoped to meet their old friend Richard Enderby again, and would be with him at the first opportunity.

There was a postscript that made the man's heart almost stand still with wonder and joy.

"My wife desires me to tell you that she and Miss Margaret, her daughter, will be with us. She thinks you knew her many years ago, and may like to renew your old acquaintance."

Margaret Penrose! Margaret—the woman he had loved and lost; it was incredible, impossible, that happiness was to come to him at last—with her. He had never heard of her; he had imagined her to be dead or married—gone out of his ken all together. And here—she was coming to him, with the woman who had saved him from despair!

Enderby never knew how he endured that day and the next. On the third after his receipt of the letter Harry Spencer and his wife and friend arrived, and Enderby almost reluctantly went to the first of his visits.

Both Harry and his wife radiated with happiness and health, but almost to his relief they received him alone. He glanced round the room, but Margaret was not there; but he saw, and yet could not see, that his wife told him her feelings while Harry and Daphne talked. Then Harry vanished for some reason, and his wife followed suit a few minutes later, saying that she would send Margaret to her dear friend and companion—to him, and would be kind enough to entertain her for half an hour while she and Harry did some unpacking. It was a thin, transparent excuse, the man saw, but it served, and he smiled an unaccustomed smile as he found himself alone waiting—waiting for Margaret.

When she came in he felt as if the past seven years fell from him like an old garment. He sat up, and his love and his love looked into her sweet, grave eyes, he knew that her love and hope had never quite died during those years of silence and starvation of heart. There was room for happiness yet.

"Margaret!" he said, hoarsely, "Margaret—I can't believe that it is really you. I never dared to hope for this happiness. I never forgot—not could you. I think—what we were to each other long ago, before—but—"

"Hush! Don't let us speak of the past. That is all over and done with; there is only the present and the future to look to."

"Can you forgive, Margaret, all the suffering and shame I caused you? All the—"

"Why, you were forgiven long ago, Dick," she said, softly, "but the present and future must be barren to me if I may not spend them with you!"—London Tit-Bits.

IN TIMES OF FAMINES

LOSS OF LIFE THROUGH FAILURE OF CROPS.

Greatest has Been Among India's Millions—Ireland's Death Roll in 1847.

It has been calculated that more than two thousand persons starved to death in Spain last summer. The famine was due to the drought. Horrifying as are these figures, the Spanish mortality is only a quarter of the average harvest, and the Spanish mortality is only a quarter of the average harvest, and the Spanish mortality is only a quarter of the average harvest.

In the great famine in India in 1769, 700,000 people are supposed to have perished, and 1,500,000 died in the famine of 1860.

In 1873 the rice crop in the district of Bihar, in Northwestern Bengal, yielded only a quarter of the average harvest, and as 15,000,000 people were dependent on this crop for sustenance the government was obliged to make purchases of rice, chiefly in farther India, and provide means of conveying it to the districts, including the building of a railway forty-five miles long. For a long time.

3,000,000 PEOPLE received daily support, either in alms, or work, in the last year. This relief was continued from October, 1873, till December, 1874.

In this way the government expended \$32,000,000. Donations also, amounting to more than \$1,000,000, were contributed by private subscription.

In 1876 both of the monsoons failed to bring the due supply of rain and the season of 1877 was little better. The consequence of this prolonged drought, which extended from the Deccan to Cape Comorin, and subsequently invaded Northern India, was more disastrous than any similar calamity up to that time since the introduction of British rule. Notwithstanding unparalleled exertions of men by sea and rail, and despite the most strenuous exertions of the government, which expended about \$55,000,000 for the purpose of the loss of life from actual starvation and its attendant train of diseases and want in the distressed tracts, in excess of the normal mortality, for two years, 1876-78, is estimated to have raised the death rate by forty per cent., or 5,320,000.

Great famines have occurred in Persia in recent years and Russia has had many during the past century, but the most terrible famine in recent times was the Irish famine of 1845-47. Ireland had at that time a population of about eight and a half millions, and it was largely dependent upon the potato crop.

THE CROP OF 1845 was a partial failure, and the peasantry, who had no surplus food or former harvests to fall back upon, were compelled to take clothing and household furniture to the pawnshops and purchase food and seed for the next harvest. Unfortunately, the crop of 1846 was a total failure and absolute ruin and starvation threatened the whole population. The government was slow in taking adequate relief measures, and great numbers died of starvation and disease.

Several million dollars were raised by private subscription and the government contracted a loan of \$8,000,000 to supply the wants of the suffering people.

When the full extent of the calamity was realized the British government and people did everything possible. At one time 3,000,000 Irish people were receiving rations. A million and a half of people died of starvation and disease.

The Indian famine of 1896-97 was the most severe ever known in that famine-stricken country, and it was estimated that 257,000 square miles and 58,000,000 people. That of 1897 affected 322,000 square miles and 68,000,000 people. The highest number receiving relief in 1897 was 3,778,000, who received 1,500,000, were being aided during the month of June.

HABITS OF THE SEAL.

The instinct of the Mother is a Marvelous Thing.

The instinct of the seal is something marvelous. They select the same area every year to whelp in, and the "whelping ice" can be easily detected by experienced sealmen. The herds are of two species—"harp" and "hoods"; and the latter, which are larger, fiercer and solitary, obtain their name from a peculiar appendage behind their necks, are invariably found out farther from the land than the more peaceful and gregarious "harp," whose appellation is due to a Y-shaped mark on the back. The mother seal, who she goes off at daylight to seek food in the waters below the ice-fields, will inevitably find her own offspring when she returns at sundown, and when sealmen have shared the same "whelping ice," puzzle the creatures, the maternal instinct has suffered to expose the fraud and send each mother to her own offspring.

Young seals grow with amazing rapidity. At birth they weigh about five pounds, but within a month increase to about fifty, at which weight they are fit to kill, though their only sustenance is their mother's milk during that period.

They are in their prime about the middle of March, and when that month opens the sealmen gather at St. John's making up the crews.

About the House

COOKING RECIPES.

Engless Cookies.—One cup of granulated sugar, one cup of water, one scant cup of butter or lard, two rounding teaspoons baking powder, pinch of salt if lard is used, flour to make dough stiff enough to roll. Roll thin, sprinkle with sugar, cut with plain or fancy cake cutters, and bake to a golden brown in a quick oven. Flavoring may be added if desired. These will keep for weeks, as they are brittle and do not get hard like cookies made with milk and eggs.

Chewing Candy.—Sugar, five pounds; glucose, three pounds; paraffin, one-quarter pound; cream, one-half gallon. Dissolve three ounces gelatine, first in one-half pint of cream, and to the batch, and cook to 250 degrees; pour on slab, and when cool pull on hook and place with a piece of heavy cloth, paper, turn out and tear off the paper; leave in one lump and break as you eat it.

Raisin Cake.—Two cups granulated sugar, two-thirds cupful of butter, one cup sweet milk, two and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, whites of six eggs; cream, butter and sugar; add milk, then flour, then baking powder, and whites of eggs last, beaten stiff. Flavor with vanilla and bake in three layers. Filling.—Beat the whites of one egg stiff. Boil two cups sugar in one-half cup water until the sugar dropped from a spoon spins a thread; then add a pinch of cream of tartar and pour into beaten egg, beating constantly until thick. Then add one cup of seeded and chopped raisins, one half-cup chopped blueberry meal, one teaspoon vanilla and spread. Cover top and sides with plain boiled icing.

National Cake.—Cream two cups of sugar and one cup of butter together, add one cup of sweet milk and three cups of flour, to which has been added two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add the whites of four eggs, beaten with lemon extract, beat well; now divide into three equal parts and put in separate dishes. Put enough red sugar in one part to make it red, and enough blue sugar in another part to make it blue; leave the third part white. This is enough to make two layers of each color. Put together a layer of red, then white, then blue, then red, white and blue; now beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add one cup of granulated sugar; beat thoroughly; take out a spoonful and put in separate dish. Add enough blue sugar to the remainder to make it blue; spread over cake; take the spoonful of white, drop over it in little white dots, to represent stars.

Fruit Salad.—Three cups of oranges, lemons, bananas and cups of sugar, one box gelatin, one can pineapple juice and water enough to make two cups. Pour this over gelatin and let set two hours; then pour five cups of boiling water over the gelatin; add other things, bananas last; let set. Remove the bananas, oranges and lemons then, removing seeds.

Delicate Cake.—Three cups of flour, two of sugar, three-fourths of sweet milk, whites of six eggs, half cup of butter, teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of soda; flavor with lemon. Good and easily made. Nice for loaf or cake. Fillings for cake, if layer is preferred: 1. Cream Filling.—One pint of cream, one cup of sugar; stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, one tablespoonful of corn starch or two of flour; mix cold. Cook in a double boiler fifteen minutes; thicken as usual; stir in a tablespoonful of butter, and flavor to taste. 2. Rich Chocolate Filling is made by grating one pound of baker's chocolate to above ingredients while cold; flavor with vanilla; proceed as with cream filling. 3. Rich coconut filling is made by stirring coconut in cream filling when cold.

Light Biscuits.—Sift about one quart of flour and make a spoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar, one of salt, one of baking powder, sifted in a little of the flour, one heaping tablespoonful of lard, pour in one cup of sour milk, and with the hand work in enough flour to make a soft dough; roll out in rounds; place a lump of each by dipping in a pan of melted lard; put in a greased pan and bake in a hot oven.

How to Cook Rice.—Wash the rice in fresh cold water; put it into a saucepan, cover well with hot water and boil briskly for half an hour. When the water is all gone, rub the rice into a fluffy mass, and set the colander on a saucepan filled with boiling water and finish your cooking by steam. When properly cooked each grain is separate.

THE HOUSEHOLD MONEY.

Simon Ford gives an instance of the trials experienced by a newly-married couple of his acquaintance with reference to the question of "household money."

One day the young husband determined to have an understanding with his wife about what he considered her extravagance.

"See here, Mary," exclaimed he, "I don't understand this thing at all! When I give you a lot of money for the house you spend it all; but when I don't give you so much, you seem to get along just about as well."

"The explanation is perfectly simple," replied the wife. "When you give me a lot of money I use it to pay the debts I get into when you don't give so much."

Just why this sort of thing should go on is hard to explain. It seems just possible for a woman to ask for money without feeling that in some way she should have made the last go further, though she may have done her best, and indeed, done wonders in it. Then it is that the household expenses are not all to be charged to the woman's account, but that the home is run equally for both. A careful calculation by both together of what should be spent, and then a special place, a bank account if feasible, if not, then a box or bag in the home where a definite sum is placed each week, will leave the housewife free from the feeling of begging, free to spend a new dress or carpet, free to spend in the best way.

ADVICE TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

Have system for the hub of the house.

work wheel, and let every spoke or branch of the work be governed by it, writes Aunt Margaret. Without system no great amount of work can be accomplished. Have a place for everything, and see that everything is in its place. If you have not been doing this, begin at once, and see how much easier the work becomes.

Use early. Wash in cold water, which brings the roses in your cheeks. Brush and coil your hair in a tasteful manner. Do not neglect this, as no husband wishes to sit opposite an untidy wife, with her hair in strings around her face and neck at breakfast time.

Always have a pocket in your work aprons, and in that pocket a clean handkerchief. If you are not lazy, learn at once to be so; there is no time like the present to begin.

Have a snowy cloth on the breakfast table, and let an air of neatness abound. A vase or glass of bright, daisy flowers lends cheer to it all, and suggests cheery thoughts, which are always a stamp of refinement.

Now, don't say that country people cannot take the time and trouble to do all these little things, for they can, my dears. I am an old housekeeper, and have always done my own work, and seldom my table has not been arrayed in a snowy cloth and blossoms of some kind.

I take great pride in looking my housework, and you must, too, if your influence is going to count for anything good with growing daughters around you. Teach them as they grow year by year to love every detail in all that they do.

My daughters, who are now grown up, own, and are good housekeepers and homemakers, and I can truly say it pays to have system. Teach system in household work.

HARM OF MOTHER INDULGENCE.

To be truly selfish one must live most unselfishly. All things come from within. Children should be taught that diseases are self-caused, intemperance being the chief instrument. If the over-indulgent mother of to-day could be made to see that for its sake a child must live unselfishly, the coming generation would be greatly benefited.

All joy is of what goes from us to others, not others to us. In proportion as we are kind, thoughtful and loving, are we thought of, cared for and loved. All things come from within, and if done in an unselfish, sacrificing spirit.

If mission work could be done effectively with the mothers—not mothers of large families, or the toll-work—but with the mothers who have more money than judgment, the mothers who indulge their children to their own misery and the child's eventual ruin, what a great work a child shall be not better or more contented, but to outdo some other foolish mother, or for equally silly reasons.

Oh, if we could only be more thoughtful of the future, give more time to teaching our little ones right living and thinking; if we could fix in our minds that the children of the future are formed from such home influence, but from homes where clean thinking, simple living and work constitute life!

THE KINDLY MUZIK.

Instances of the Kindness of the Russian Soldier.

However the correspondents may disagree on other things, those who went through the recent Manchurian campaigns agree entirely in regard to the kindness and good nature of the Russian peasant soldier. Two incidents which illustrate it are recorded by Alexander Baring, who was the representative in the light of the London Morning Post.

"On the retreat from Tash-ching," he says, "I arrived at Haichen at seven in the evening, missed the train to Liau-yang, and returning from the station, found the gates of the city closed. I went back to the deserted railway-station, but found it dead with fatigue. It began to rain. I fell on a chair outside the buffet. An official told me I must not sleep on that chair—anywhere else, but not there. I lay down on the ground of the platform, a little further up."

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

Sabbath Observance.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick has introduced in the Dominion Parliament a bill for the better observance of the Lord's Day. It absolutely prohibits the sale or purchase of all classes of goods except those specifically mentioned, such as drugs and medicines. An exception is made, however, in the case of sales at church doors in the Province of Quebec, which are permitted under the law of the province. Provision is made for the carrying on of acts of mercy, work by physicians and surgeons, telephone and telegraph companies, and for railway traffic in the case of through passenger, or freight trains carrying live stock or perishable goods. No game or contest can be played for which a charge of admission is made, neither can any public park be opened where a fee for admission is charged. Shooting is prohibited, as also excursions by steamboat or train.

County Councils.

The new County Councils Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature. Hon. Mr. Monteith, in introducing the bill, explained that it provided for the representation of each municipality in the Council on the basis of one representative for each 1,000 voters. The total number of county councillors in the province would thus be increased from 510 to 815. The largest part of the increase would be in the larger towns, where deputy reeves would be elected. Under the present system county councillors are elected by electoral divisions within the county, and not by the individual municipalities. The new bill provides practically for a return to the old order of electing County Councils, consisting of reeves and deputy reeves from each municipality. The basis of representation is, however, increased from 500 to 1,000. Every town, village or township will be represented by its reeve. If the municipality has more than 1,000 voters on the voters' list and not more than 2,000, then it shall also be represented in the County Council by a deputy reeve. Similarly, for each 1,000 additional voters it shall have another deputy reeve. In case of an equality of votes in the election of a warden, then of those present the reeve, or in his absence the deputy reeve of the municipality which for the preceding year had the greatest equalized assessment shall have a second and casting vote.

Anti-Treating Bill

Aims at a Thorough Reform.

The evil of "treating is pretty effectually dealt with in the bill which Mr. McNaught presented to the Legislature last week, and if it should be passed and enforced in the same manner as the Government is enforcing the general license law there will be an end of what is admitted on all hands to be one of the worst features of the liquor traffic.

In the usual legal language, with an amount of apparent repetition which experience has shown to be a necessity, the Act declares that no person dispensing intoxicating liquors shall sell, give, furnish, supply, and so on through the verba, any malt or spirituous liquor to any person for which another pays.

There is just one exception. The furnishing of ale, beer or wine at dinner or luncheon is allowed in a public dining-room where a person is entertaining a friend or friends to luncheon. Of course, theoretically, for all are supposed to have a dining-room, but as is well known a great many of them make no attempt to supply meals. The "treating" has to be in connection with a bona-fide meal and only in a dining-room.

Penalty for Breach.

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$20, with costs, or one year's imprisonment, or both, for each offence. The people liable are the men who treat or are treated, the proprietor, bartender, waiter, club steward or other person who supplies the drink to the "treatee."

Anyone who appears to be in charge of any licensed premises at any time shall be deemed to be in charge, and will be liable accordingly. Protection is furnished to those who give evidence. There will be no room for excuse on the part of a stranger that he was ignorant of the law, or on that of a resident of Ontario that he had forgotten it. It is imperative on all licensees to display copies of the Act, printed in large, bold, Roman type, in the reading-room, smoking-room, strangers' room, dining-room, bar-room; in fact, in every public part of a hotel. A penalty of \$20 a day is provided for failure to keep these posted up in prominent positions.

A by-law to loan the Frost and Wood company \$150,000 to enable them to rebuild their works recently destroyed by fire has been carried at Smith's Falls by an almost unanimous vote.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. V. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than if it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Morton & Haight.

THE NAME "JOHN BULL."

It was the invention of the Satirical Artist.

John Bull, the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, was the invention of Dr. Arbuthnot in one of his satirical sketches ridiculing the great Duke of Marlborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbuthnot was "the first man among eminent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—a stout, red faced old farmer, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but withal an honest and well meaning fellow. He clothed him in leather breeches and top boots, put a stout oaken cudgel in his hand and a bulldog at his heels and set him up for all time to serve as the representative Englishman.

He may have been not so bad a caricature in the days of Queen Anne, but today certainly there is much force in an English critic's remark that "he completely hides the Englishman of real life." The average Englishman of today is physically no stouter certainly than—probably no stouter as—the average American, and the stout cudgel and the bulldog are no longer apt symbols of the modern Britisher's disposition. He has lost the excessive pugnacity of his forefathers and is, above all, anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Samuel.—London Standard.

SILVER MINES.

The Way Nature Forms These Deposits of Precious Metal.

The process by which nature forms her silver mines is very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These solutions take up small particles of precious metal which they find here and there.

Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having got so far down as to be set boiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally heat assists the performance of this operation.

Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below the ground, pass through cracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their loads of silver. This is kept up for a great length of time—perhaps thousands of years—until the pocket is filled up.

Cranies permeating the stony mass in every direction may become filled with every precious metal or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it as if 1,000,000 hands were fetching the treasures from all sides and hiding away a mine for some lucky prospector to discover in another age.

SPECKLED TOBACCO.

How the Little Yellow Spots Are Formed on the Leaf.

"Little yellow specks on the wrapper are positive indications of a cigar's excellence. Choose a speckled cigar, and you can't go wrong."

The speaker was a skate salesman. The tobacco salesman laughed at him. "Are you a victim of that error, too?" he said. "Listen and I'll tell you all about those little yellow specks."

"We are in Cuba. In mile long rows grow the tobacco plants in a blinding sunlight. Suddenly the sky is overcast, a shadow falls. Then the clouds disappear and the sun shines again upon plants dotted here and there with immense raindrops—raindrops peculiar to Cuba, as large as the largest pearls.

"These drops become burning glasses in the sunlight. The same as real lenses they concentrate the sun's heat, and on the leaf beneath them the little specks that you venerate are burned. These little yellow specks indicate the tobacco's quality no more than freckles on a man's face indicate his ability.

"To choose cigars by their specks is as foolish as it would be to choose salesmen by their freckles."

"Deprived of His See."

As an example of the ability of the juvenile scholar to evolve an unexpected meaning from his text, a correspondent relates that the following question was put to a history class: "What misfortune then happened to Bishop Odo?" The reply came quite readily, "He went blind." An explanation was demanded, and the genius brought up the text book. "There, sir," triumphantly, "the book says so." The sentence indicated by an ink stained digit read, "Odo was deprived of his see."—London Spectator.

Where the Excitement Was.

"I don't suppose it's unnatural for me to be excited now that the hour for my marriage to the countess approaches," said the bride. "I guess I'm the most excited person in town at this minute." "Oh, I don't know," replied Mrs. Nurich, her mother. "Think how excited they must be over it in the newspaper offices."

His Reception.

Young man—I have called, sir, to request the hand of your daughter in marriage. Old Grumleigh—Has she accepted you? Young Man—Yes, sir. Old Grumleigh—Then what do you want to come round and bother me with your troubles for?

Order.

Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the state. As the beams to a house, as the bones to the microcosm of man, so is order to all things.—Southey.

Insult and Repartee.

The difference between repartee and insult depends on whether you or the other man makes the remark.—Life.

THE SENSE OF SMELL.

Gas, According to a Scientist, Is Its Fundamental Basis.

Is the sense of smell excited by gases or particles? According to Dr. John Aitken, an English specialist, gas is the fundamental basis of the sense of smell. In experiments he first investigated musk, of which it is possible to detect by smell a microscopic quantity inconceivably minute, a fact well known to scientists. Dr. Aitken carried out his researches upon the cloudy condensation basis, according to which, if odors are attributable to particles, the latter form nuclei of cloudy condensation in supersaturated air and thus make their presence visible.

In the case of musk no such nuclei were detected, proving that musk does not give off solid particles, but evaporates as a gas or vapor, and that it is gaseous particles from the musk that act on the sense of smell. Of twenty-three other odorous substances not one gave its perfume in solid particles, nothing but gases or vapors escaping from them.

Dr. Aitken points out that the nostrils appear to substantiate this theory. The perfume of snuff, for instance, is a soft, velvety sensation, while the effect of the solid is sharp and biting, more allied to pain than pleasure.

HAND MYSTERIES.

Man's "Lesser Side" Works to Keep the "Stronger Side" Free.

A group of men, which included a salesman for a Chicago cigar house, stood talking near the news stand in a hotel when the subject of cigars came up.

"Say, Stribley," said one of the men, "you're a cigar salesman. Tell me why it is that all smokers hold their cigars to the left side of the mouth."

"They don't," replied Stribley—"that is, all don't. It is only the right handed men who do. Left handed men hold their cigars in the right side of the mouth. The reason, I have been told, is this: It is natural with all men to make their 'lesser side' do what work it can to keep their 'stronger side' free that it may meet emergencies. If a man has a package to carry he holds it in his left hand if he is right handed; if he is left handed he holds it in his right hand. In either case the hand he has the most confidence in is free for emergency use. This same idea he stretches to cover the muscles of his lips. It isn't the possibility that he may need the muscles on the right side for emergency use that makes the right handed man hold his cigar in the left side of his mouth—it's just that idea about his whole 'lesser side' that makes him do it."

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The Hardest to Make Are Orchids and American Beauty Roses.

The orchid and American Beauty rose are the two most difficult flowers to make. A skilled worker can construct only about six American Beauty roses in one day, and this number only when the leaves and petals are all ready to put together. The small flowers, like the jasmine, are also difficult to make, and only skilled hands can be entrusted with this work. The majority of the small and delicately made flowers imported for millinery uses are made in the prisons of France. The work of making flowers is pleasant and for skilled hands lucrative, the girls receiving all the way from \$3 a week for beginners to \$25 for the best workers. Much of the finer grades is given out for home work, women and girls taking huge boxes of flower petals and leaves to put together. One market for artificial flowers is that of the hennismakers, who order bunches of violets and other small flowers and resell them to grooms for the decoration of their horses on tallyho trips and other gala occasions. Many of the handsome corsage bouquets of orchids and violets so much admired at the theater and opera are artificial.

A Disgusted Musician.

Conductor Gerike, known as the "human metronome," had been giving a Wagner programme. After the concert one of the trombone players was heard to say to a fellow musician, "Well, I am going to quit." "Are you daffy?" said his friend. "What's the matter?" "Well, it's just this: In that 'Tristan and Isolde' number I memorized forgot the technique of my instrument, got muddled, filled my lungs for that magnificent passage for the brass, when up goes that fatal left hand, so I had to swallow my enthusiasm—and wind too. If I don't quit I am either going to burst or die of tuberculosis."

A Funny Misprint.

One of the most ludicrous announcements that ever appeared perhaps was made by a London newspaper in the earlier half of the last century to the effect that Sir Robert Peel "and a party of friends were shooting peasants in Ireland." The words misprinted, of course, were "friends" and "peasants."

A Matter of Money.

"Would you marry a woman who had sued another man for breach of promise?" "Well, it would depend largely on how much the jury had compelled him to pay her."

She Was Ready.

"What a loud peat that is at the door-bell." "Yes, Mr. Catchem is coming this evening. I rather think that is my engagement ring."

Happy the man who early learns the wide chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.—Goethe.

Special Costume Display

Monday & Tuesday, MARCH 19th and 20th.

On the above date we make a special display of Ladies' Costumes and Skirts, to which all are cordially invited.

We have secured for this section the agency for the NOVI-MODI COSTUME Co. who make the highest class man-tailored garments in Canada. On the above date this firm's representative will be in our Mantle Department with a display of their entire range of model garments. He will also submit a large range of Cloth Samples from which you may have any style made.

If you cannot come in on Opening Days we will be glad to see you at any time. We will always have a number of model garments in stock and samples of materials to choose from.

MILLINERY OPENING

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st

we formally open our Millinery Rooms for the season and cordially invite all Ladies to visit our show rooms on that date.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

A FAMOUS MONSTER.

An Old Time Wonder That Had an Eye in Its Knee.

In the writings of both Licetus and Zahn may be found descriptions and illustrations of a monster born at Ravenna, Italy, in the year 1511 or 1512, the exact date being somewhat uncertain. This monster had a body and shoulders like those of a young woman. There was but one leg, gradually tapering from the hips down and terminating in an immense scaled claw, like that of a turkey buzzard. There were four toes, each tipped with a bony nail, three of them pointing to the left and one to the right. The creature had wings in place of arms and always held them in an erect position, as though ready to take flight at the slightest provocation. From the hips to the single knee the flesh was covered with large, well arranged feathers. From the knee joint to the foot the leg was scaled, like that of the common barnyard fowl, the spot where the feathers left off and the scales commenced being marked with a large lidless eye, which seemed to be altogether incapable of voluntary motion. The neck, head and general outlines of the face were those of a woman, but the ears were large and set very low, almost on the neck.

The head was covered with a queer mixture of scales, feathers and hair, but the oddity of the whole "upper story" was a pointed horn, which rose just in the edge of the hair on the center of the forehead. This horn was three inches in length, and, according to Zahn, "even a farmer would have mistaken it for the horn of a two-year-old heifer had it been removed and shown to him."

The old time wonder mongers all give pictures and descriptions of this "horned Italian monster," but none tell how long it lived or what was done with the body after death.

Iowa is suffering from a heavy snow storm. In Des Moines street railway traffic is badly impeded.

The C. P. R. has given another big order for rolling stock, in view of the outlook for heavy demands all over the system.

Boston had a severe snowstorm on Friday. Communication was cut with many points, and all freight trains were cancelled.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, the noted woman suffragist, died at her home in Rochester on Tuesday morning after a short illness.

Dr. Paul Nathan, a well-known writer, who has just returned from a tour of Russia, declares the position of Hebrews in Russia is horrible, and that massacres exceeding any that have yet occurred are expected to begin anywhere at any hour.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. We have great confidence in this medicine. So will you, when you once know it.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secret. We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without

THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:—

We offer a full year's subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS, a full year's subscription to that greatest of all Weeklies, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, including their beautiful picture, "Queen Alexandra, Her Grandchildren and Dogs," and a copy of "The Farmer's Manual and Veterinary Guide," all for \$1.85. A sample copy of the picture and book can be seen at this office. Call and leave your order, or address

THE NEWS-ARGUS, Stirling, Ont.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.....1.70
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman.....1.80

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

JOB PRINTING

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Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

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The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To Jan. 1, '07, 75c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer.
Residence, - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmic College, Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight
corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McNamara Block, Cor. Front and
Barrack Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
C. L. Hawley, L. D. S.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used in the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Prevention of Smut and Apple Scab.

PROF. W. LOCHHEAD.

Spring is approaching and farmers
will soon be planting the seed for the
season's crop. With some crops clean
seed means good crops, and dirty seed
poor crops. It is very important, there-
fore, to take a few simple precautions,
especially when it is known that these
precautions will save much money.

Smut is very prevalent in many oat
and wheat fields, and the loss to the
Province by this disease alone amounts
every year to two or three million dol-
lars. Smutty oats and wheat are caused
by planting seed oats and wheat that
have smut spores attached to them.
These spores are so small that it is im-
possible to see them on the seed with
the naked eye.

Perhaps the simplest and most effec-
tive method that has been devised for
killing these attached spores is to
sprinkle the seed grain with a diluted
solution of formalin made by pouring
half a pint of formalin into ten or twelve
gallons of water. The formalin can be
procured at almost any drug store for
25 cents. The seed grain should be
spread out on a clean floor or wagon
box, and the formalin solution sprinkled
over it by means of a sprinkling can.
The seed should be thoroughly soaked
over and mixed while it is being
sprinkled, so that every grain receives
some of the solution. Ten gallons of
solution will suffice for 20 or 25 bushels
of grain.

When the grain is dry it should be
put into clean bags to prevent the en-
trance of fresh spores of smut, which
are always floating in the air of barns.
If this method is carefully followed no
smut heads of grain will be found in
the crop.

Apple Scab.

Apple scab is one of the most serious
diseases of the apple. It can be pre-
vented by spraying the trees with
Bordeaux Mixture. Four applications
should be given, the first just as the
leaves are unfolding, the second just
before blossoming, the third after bloss-
oming, and the fourth two or three
weeks later. If the season is a wet one
it is advisable to give another applica-
tion in July or August. The formula
for Bordeaux mixture is as follows:
Copper sulphate (bluestone) 4 pounds.
Fresh stone lime 4 pounds.
Water, 40 gallons.
Make a stock solution of bluestone by
dissolving 25 pounds in warm water in
a barrel and add water to make up to
25 gallons. Every gallon of this solu-
tion in this barrel contains one pound
of bluestone. Into a second barrel put
25 pounds of fresh stone lime, and add,
with stirring, small quantities of water
to slake it. When fully slaked make up
to 25 gallons by adding water. Every
gallon of milk of lime in this second
barrel contains one pound of lime.

To prepare the Bordeaux, empty four
gallons of bluestone solution into the
spray tank or barrel, which already
should have 25 or 30 gallons of water in
it; stir the milk of lime thoroughly and
empty four gallons of it through the
strainer into the spray barrel with con-
stant stirring, and add water to make
up to 40 gallons.

The coding worm may be controlled
at the same time if 6 oz. of Paris Green
are added to every barrel of the Bor-
deaux mixture used in the application
made after blossoming.

The British Carpet Factory of Kid-
derminster, England, which intends
establishing a Canadian branch em-
ploying 75 hands, has about concluded
negotiations to locate in Peterboro.
The company will be given a site and
exemption.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have
made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fa-
vorite with the mothers of small children.
It quickly cures their coughs and colds
and prevents any danger of pneumonia or
other serious consequences. It not only
cures cough, but when given as soon as
the cough appears will prevent the
attack. For sale by Morton & Haight.

The well known druggists, Morton &
Haight, have been appointed special agents
for the sale of Dr. J. C. Hays' Heart Cure,
Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills as
well as for South American Nerve, Kid-
ney and Rheumatic Cure.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 35 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordi-
nary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8.27 a.m. Passenger. 10.17 a.m.
Passenger. 8.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Junior Mission Band of St. An-
drew's Church, Stirling, will give a tea
on Friday evening, the 16th, at 7.30
o'clock in their Sabbath School room.
A programme has been prepared by the
Band. Admission 10c.

A large quantity of gravel has been
drawn in the past few days by the
farmers of this vicinity from Rodgers'
pit, about two miles east of the village.
A great deal of cement construction
will take place during the coming sum-
mer.

A booklet entitled "Fred Ward at the
Cutting Board," when published, will in-
terest every good dresser. In the mean-
time you can leave your order with him
for your new spring suit and know that it
will be made up in the latest style.

A very successful entertainment was
given by the members of the Mission
Band of the Methodist Church last
evening. There was a good attendance,
and the different numbers of the pro-
gramme were very creditably perform-
ed. The proceeds amounted to \$14.20.

Stirling skating rink closed down
after the carnival, having had a very
successful season, considering the mild
winter. It is to be regretted that Stirl-
ing cannot afford a covered rink, as our
young people might be enjoying fine
skating now, as they are in a great
many places where they are possessors
of such a rink.

A rather exciting runaway took place
on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Aaron
B. White left his team standing in front
of Higgs' blacksmith shop, when they
became restless and started off. A
young man named Kating in attempt-
ing to stop them was knocked down,
and received considerable injury. The
team proceeded homeward at a lively
gait until about a mile west of the vil-
lage, when they were stopped.

FARM FENCING—High grade, coil
spring wire. Any number of wires or up-
rights. Perfect clamp, makes fence right.
Write me before ordering. I can surprise
you.
J. FRAPPY, Campbellford.

It would be difficult to specify which
of the twenty odd articles in the March
issue of THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is
of most interest. From the capital
character sketch of Mr. Frederic
Nicholls, who has done so much to pro-
mote Canadian industry, to the amus-
ing monograph on his seventieth birth-
day by the prince of humorists, Mark
Twain, there is not a dull page in the
number. All classes of people are
catered to in its contents.

A number of places have boasted of
what their hockey teams have done this
winter, and we consider it would be an
injustice to Stirling team if we omitted
mentioning their splendid record. They
played during the season eight games,
at home and abroad, without a defeat,
scoring 69 goals to their opponents' 22.
They deserve to be highly complimented
on the good showing they made, being
a young, and purely home team. We
hope to see them with us next season.

A young man fond of dancing re-
cently took a pedometer with him to a
ball and found that in the course of the
evening he had covered 18½ miles. The
average length of a waltz was a half
mile, of a polka three-quarters of a mile,
of a gallop or a schottische a mile, and
of a lancers a quarter of a mile. A girl
usually dances more than a man and is
calculated to cover more than 17 miles
in a single evening.

The Ontario license department is
determined that all hotels shall be
strictly up to the mark, so to speak, and
that the accommodation and provision
for the public shall be ample in every
respect. All license inspectors will be
required to make full and complete re-
ports, and for this purpose blank forms
have been forwarded to each official.
Many questions have to be answered,
and the investigation will be most thor-
ough, as the Government is determined
that license holders must keep hotel in
the proper sense of the word.

Of Interest to Municipal Councils.

The following question and answer
appeared in the "Legal Question and
Answer" column of the Mail and Em-
pire of a recent date:

J. T. Rosenth, Ont.—Q.—The mem-
bers of the Council of the township of
Alnwick have been taking "Municipal
World" for several years, and have
been paying for the same out of the
funds of the township. Is that legal?

Ans.—The Councilors had no more
right to take the funds of the municipa-
lity to pay for the "Municipal World,"
than to use those funds to pay for their
clothing. They must pay back into the
township treasury the money so illegiti-
mely taken from it. The facts stated
might justify even stronger language
than I have used.

According to the above a good many
municipal councils have been paying
out money illegally for individual
councillors, and they are liable to be
sued to refund it to their respective
council treasuries, according to the
above.

Mr. Jas. Warren, lately of Brandon,
Man., has purchased the Murney Mc-
Cann property near Sine.

Alexander Patterson, a well-known
carter of Belleville was arrested on
Monday afternoon, charged with at-
tempting to murder his wife on Sat-
urday. It is charged that he struck and
choked her, and threatened her life, so
that she was compelled to seek shelter
with her relatives. He was brought
before Police Magistrate Flint on Tues-
day, when the charge was reduced to
aggravated assault, and he was com-
mitted for trial.

The New Bank Manager.



R. J. RANNEY.

The Milverton Sun of the 8th inst.,
gives an account of a banquet given to
Messrs. Geo. E. Goodhand and R. J.
Ranney. The former is a prominent
citizen who is about to move to Mani-
toba, and the latter has come to Stirl-
ing as manager of the Stirling branch
of the Sovereign Bank. In reference to
Mr. Ranney the Sun says:

"Mr. Robert J. Ranney has been
identified with banking institutions for
a number of years, first as manager of a
private bank for several years previous
to his appointment as manager of the
Sovereign Bank at this place about
three years ago. Mr. Ranney, by his
enterprise, tact and energy, has made
himself popular with the business pub-
lic, and has very materially promoted
the interests and popularity of the Sov-
ereign Bank here and in the surround-
ing country."

In Memoriam.

The late James Irven was born in the
County of Perth, near Invergowrie, in
1825. He came to Canada with his
mother, when but a child, and settled
in Milford, Pr. Edward County.

In 1861 he was married to Mary Bird
and took up his residence in the Town-
ship of Sidney, where he lived for forty-
four years.

He was converted in 1875 and joined
the Methodist Church. His connection
with the church was continuous until
severed by death, which took place on
Feb. 28th, caused by an accident.

He leaves a widow and six children—
four sons and two daughters.

He was a man of untiring industry,
rigid economy, and sterling qualities of
character. His memory will be cher-
ished as a man of integrity and honor.

Our Country's Flag.

At the recent annual meeting of the
Veterans of 1866 Association the follow-
ing resolution was passed:
"The flag of our country being the
emblem of Britain's might and glory, it
ought, whenever and wherever display-
ed, to evoke feelings of patriotic pride,
to evoke feelings of patriotic pride in
every British subject, but this Associa-
tion views with regret the prevalent
and increasing custom of making it the
medium of calling attention to auction
sales and otherwise using it for adver-
tising purposes, demeaning the flag and
taking from it the respect with which it
ought to be viewed. Resolved, there-
fore, that the President appoint a com-
mittee to act with kindred Associations
or otherwise in endeavoring to secure a
discontinuance of the practice of using
the British or Canadian flags for such
purposes."

Public School Reports.

IV. DEPT.
LITERATURE—100.

Sr. III.—C. Hogue 67, E. Girdwood 65,
M. Saries 62, D. Roy 59, E. McCutcheon 60,
H. Smith 58, M. Moore 52, R. Belslaw 45,
A. Lacey 43, E. McCutcheon 45, E. Lacey
40, R. Wright 37, H. Martin 37, R. Bean 35.

ARITHMETIC—100.
Sr. IV.—F. Hulin 60, R. Livingstone 64,
H. Caverley 16, E. Coulter 55, R. Patter-
son 53, H. Calder 45.

PHYSIOLOGY—60.

Jr. III.—G. Shea 74, M. Thompson 74,
B. Donnan 60, C. White 62, L. Williams 62,
L. Moloney 60, M. Baifour 58, C. Cummings
58, A. Sager 58, O. Cummings 55, E. Eggle-
ston 54, A. Sprague 52, I. McLachlan 48, R.
Lansing 47, D. Roy 45, E. Tice 42, E. Gould
absent.

Sr. II.—M. McKeljohn 57, R. Bissonnette
56, D. Hayford 55, C. Brown 47, H. Rollins
46, W. Whitty 45, R. Cummings 44, F. Fer-
guson 43, A. Parry 40, L. Lacey 38, P. U-
man 31, E. Hagerman 29, A. Coulter 27, J.
Graine 24, M. Chad absent.

II. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC—100.

Sr. II.—G. Smith 100, H. Aikart 80, J.
Moloney 67, W. Bailey 55, O. Tulloch 55, A.
Mosher 50, E. Mitchell 15.

Jr. II.—ARITHMETIC—75.

G. Sine 75, C. Boldrick 65, D. Moore 60, G. Gould 60, J.
Hannah 55, P. White 50, W. Chad 56, G.
Moore 32, E. Gould 30, L. Brown 30.

SPELLING—100.

Sr. Pr. II.—C. Hutton 70, G. Knowles 68,
P. Dempster 68, G. Hey 66, K. Moloney 62,
A. Williams 60, V. Moloney 60, L. Sierne 60,
P. Kincaid 60, P. Seely 50, S. Kincaid 48, S.
Haig 30.

The estimates brought down in the
House of Commons include the sum of
\$175,000 for construction work on the
Trent Canal, and \$15,000 for improve-
ments.

A fire in Belleville on Sunday morn-
ing destroyed the residence of Mr. John
McFey. There was an insurance of
\$3000 on the building and \$2000 on the
contents.

Ferdinand Klingbell, who beat his
wife so as to cause death, near Belleville
last week, was before Magistrate Flint
on Tuesday last, and was committed to
stand his trial at the next assizes.

PERSONALS.

Miss Nora Reynolds is spending a few
days with friends at Chatterton.

Mr. Geo. Whitty has been indisposed the
past few days, suffering from a lame back.

Dr. Walt left on Monday for Toronto to
attend the Dental Convention in that city.

Miss Lottie Houston, of Mansfield, Conn.,
is spending a few weeks with her aunt,
Mrs. Jas. Montgomery.

Miss Aggie Blair, who has been visiting
friends in Madoc for the past few weeks,
returned home on Monday last.

Miss Edith Hewat left on Monday for
Peterboro, where she intends taking a
course in the Conservatory of Music.

Mr. W. M. Chandler, of Stouffville, for-
merly Manager of the Sovereign Bank
in this place, called on his many friends
here on Saturday and Sunday last.

Miss Nellie Hutchinson, of Trent Bridge,
and Mrs. W. Preston, of Hastings, have
been spending a few days at the parsonage
as guests of Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. L. Staples and daughter, Irene, of
Belleville, have been visiting her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Minchin, during the
past week. Mr. Baldwin Reid and wife
paid a visit to W. H. Minchin on Tuesday.

Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.—At the residence
of Mrs. Wm. McCann, Frankford Road,
Stirling, two cows, a lot of farm im-
plements, piano, organ, stoves and other
household furniture. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.—On lot 20, con. 8,
Sidney, a lot of farm stock, including 29
good dairy cows, the property of Mr. Fred
Vandervoort. Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm.
Rodgers, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—At the residence
of the late Jas. Potts, Stirling, a lot of
grade shorthorn cattle, and a number of
farm implements. The cattle are all bred
from the best milking strains of Durhams,
and all will be sold without reserve. Sale
at 1 o'clock. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.—On the premises,
Front St., Stirling, all the Household Fur-
niture, etc. belonging to Mr. Jacob Loucks.
Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auc.

BERRY PLANTS

I guarantee strong well-rooted plants
true to name.

Strawberry—Blancard, Improved Wil-
son, Excelsior, 50c. a hundred.

Raspberries, best early and late kinds,
\$1.00 per hundred.

CHOICE LONG BLACKBERRY PLANTS—
LUCRETIA, never-failing, enormously
productive, and choice flavor, or SNYDER
a large abundant yielder, only \$1.00 per
hundred, or less than half nursery prices.

J. FRAPPY,
River Valley.

Carman Opera House,

Belleville, Ont.

MONDAY EVE., MARCH 19th.

Madame Albani

in her good-bye to her Native Land.

Assisted by her splendid

ENGLISH CONCERT COMPANY

MISS ADELLA VERNER, Solo Pianiste

MLE. EVA GAUTHIER, - Contralto

GILBERT ARCHDEACON, - Baritone

HADYN WOOD, - Violinist

PRICES—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., 50c.

Plan now open at W. B. Riggs' Music
Store, Belleville. Order your tickets early
for tickets will be given particular attention.

to Manitoba

Alberta and

Saskatchewan

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SETTLERS

With live stock and effects, from Toronto at

EVERY TUESDAY DURING

MARCH AND APRIL

COLONIST CARS ATTACHED

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Settlers travelling without live stock should
use 1.45 p.m. train from Toronto daily.

TOURIST CARS

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sat-
urdays. Cost of sleeping berths as follows:—

Winnipeg - \$4.00 Regina - \$3.00

Moore - \$2.00 Calgary - \$2.00

"Upper Canada" and "Western Canada"
booklets of practical use and interest to set-
tlers, with rates and full information, free
upon application to nearest Canadian Pacific
Agent, or write to C. B. Foster, D.P.A.,
C.P.R., Toronto.

House and Lots for Sale.

A good Brick Dwelling on John Street,
Stirling, and four lots adjoining with good
orchard. Will be sold together or sep-
arately. Apply to

Mrs. JOHN GALLAGHER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A new Frame House on John St., also,
one on Church St., in the Village of Stirl-
ing. Apply to

W. HARLOW,
or GEO. LEVY.

Calves Wanted.

The undersigned will be handling calves
again this year, but want good calves two
weeks old and upwards. Will pay a good
price for good calves, poor calves not
wanted at any price. Calves to be de-
livered on Monday of each week, the same
as usual, not later than 10 a.m.

A. SEELEY.

The New Store.

New Embroideries, New Prints,
New Laces, New Gingham
New Gloves, New Vestings,
New Hosiery, New Muslins,
New Ribbons, New Shirtings,
New Dress Goods, New Ducks,
New Flannelette.

Full line of CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS just placed in stock.
Full line of CHOICE GROCERIES.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. ANDERSON.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The Annual Meeting of Stirling Cheese
Board of Trade will be held in the Opera
House, on Saturday, March 18th, at two
o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing
officers and other important business. A
full attendance is requested.

JOHN TANNER, President. W. T. SINE, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 25, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, and
the Brick Dwelling by Oak Lake. For
further particulars apply to

THOMAS HAMBLIN.

Garden Seeds

We have just received several
Thousand Packages of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

all new and fresh, which we
will sell at half the regular
price.

Two 5c. packages for 5c. or
25c. per doz. packages.

Government Standard

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED
also for Sale.

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

MORTON & HAIGHT,

Terrible Explosion in a Colliery Near Calais
France, Entraps 1,200

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.
The result of the investigation into administration of leading life insurance companies in the neighboring States.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

of 238 the motion introduced by the capitalist Liberal, Wm. Hesketh Lever, representing the Wirral division of Cheshire in favor of payment to members of Parliament.

Mr. McDougall (Ottawa), obtained a

Toronto's assessment this year is expected to be increased by \$10,000,000.

pool City Council will petition for removal of the cattle embargo in the interests of the meat consumers and for the benefit of the trade of the port.

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown paper cover or endpaper of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with subtle variations in color and some minor wear or creases, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the surface.

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown paper cover or endpaper of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with subtle variations in color and some minor wear or creases, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the surface.



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we can fit you out. We have in stock
CONNORS' IMPROVED.
" **DAISY.**
" **New Double Acting**
" **ROCKER WASHER.**
The **CANADIAN TUB WASHER.**
The **EASY AND NEW CENTURY.**
CLOTHES WRINGERS—All grades
and prices. Guaranteed from 1 to 5 yrs.

**ROBERTSON'S
PURE PREPARED PAINTS**
UNEXCELLED FOR
Purity and Durability.



Blatchford's Calf Meal
The Perfect Milk Substitute. Raises the finest calves at almost half the cost of new milk.

Dr. Hess & Clark's Instant Louse Killer,
the finest preparation on the market; kills Lice in Stock and Poultry, Ticks in Sheep, etc. Sold under positive guarantee.

DR. WILLIAMS' CONDITION POWDERS and DISINFECTANT.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
Headquarters for International Stock Food.

Stylish and Fine Shoes FOR SPRING WEAR.



A finer collection of Boots, Shoes and Slippers has never before been seen in Stirling.

You can find just what you want at this store, as our entire stock is NEW and STYLISH, and as all our goods are bought direct from the best manufacturers you are sure of the Best Value in Stirling.

We invite you to inspect our Spring Stock.
Welcome whether you buy or not.

Bargain Table for This Week.

Children's Lace and Button, Dongola, real fine Boots, every pair up-to-date in style, regular price \$1.00 to \$1.35 pair, going for 75c. pair.

We are still in the FRONT RANK with HAND-MADE BOOTS.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

FROST LOCKS

Make a Fence of Strength

The heaviest, strongest wires made can't make a strong fence unless the locks are as strong as the wires. A fence, like a chain, is only as strong as its weakest spot.

The New Frost Lock and Frost Wedge Lock are the most unyielding parts of a Frost Fence. They make the whole fence as strong as the strongest wire.

We guarantee to repair—free of charge—

any Frost Fence that goes wrong

WILSON ANDERSON, - Wellman's Corners
C. E. SINE, - - - Sine

The Most Prized Decoration.

The Victoria Cross is the most prized decoration in the world. The intrinsic value is estimated at 9 cents. It is made from a cannon captured from the Russians at Sebastopol. It is a small cross. In its centre is a crown surmounted by a lion, and the only words it bears is the simple inscription "For Valor." It is worth 9 cents, but money cannot buy it. Carnegie or Rockefeller or Russell Sage or Pierpont Morgan cannot buy the privilege of pinning this piece of metal to his coat. All their millions combined cannot purchase the honor. And yet the poorest man in the Kingdom of Great Britain gets it. It is awarded by the sovereign for distinguished service in the face of the enemy, and "with a view to placing all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the decoration neither rank nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstances or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honor." Sailors are eligible as well as soldiers, and if the holder of a cross performs another act of conspicuous bravery he is entitled to have a bar attached to the ribbon by which the cross is suspended. The decoration was established by Queen Victoria in 1856, and this year, therefore, marks its semi-centennial. The Cross has been awarded 522 times, of which 447 have been awarded to the army. Of the wearers 296 have been non-commissioned men and 256 commissioned officers.

The Dominion liner Kensington, with 1500 passengers, the first contingent of the Salvation Army immigrants, has arrived at Halifax.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Port William, and it is said there are probably four hundred cases. Bad water supply is the cause.

An organization of prominent business and literary men has been formed in New York to urge the simplification of English spelling. It is called the "Simplified Spelling Board," and Mr. Andrew Carnegie has undertaken to bear the expense of the organization.

Eleven hundred men perished on Saturday morning in the Courrieres district of the Pas-de-Calais, France. Six thousand mothers, wives and children are affected by what is probably the worst disaster in all the history of coal mining.

The dead in the French colliery disaster are now estimated to number 1,200. Identification of most of the bodies is impossible, and the miners recovering them faint at their work. The mining company, it is reported, will give the widows of the victims a pension of \$140 a year, and the French Chamber of Deputies has voted \$100,000 for their relief.

Afflicted With Rheumatism.
"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Admington, Indian Territory, "but thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm I am able once more to attend to business. It is the best of liniments." It troubled with rheumatism give Pain Balm a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Morton & Haight.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Norway is the least temperate of the European nations.

Americans are only moderate drinkers compared with those of other countries. The average citizen of the United States, counting in the women and children (which is not fair, but serves for the moment as a basis to figure upon), consumes in the course of a year liquors which contain one and a third gallons of pure alcohol. But the Frenchman, who, though formerly one of the soberest, has become the worst drunkard in the world, absorbs annually three and a half gallons of alcohol. The Belgian and the Swiss come next, with a consumption of two and four-fifths gallons. Then follow the Spaniards with two and a third gallons, the Italian with a trifle less, the Englishman and German with two and a tenth, and the Austro-Hungarian with about one and three-quarters gallons.

On the other hand, the American citizen by no means stands at the top of the list in respect to sobriety. The Swede drinks only one and a sixth gallons of pure alcohol in a year; the Hollander drops considerably below him, with one gallon even; the relatively virtuous Russian, notwithstanding his much advertised addiction to vodka, absorbs only a trifle more than six-tenths of a gallon, and, finally, the Norwegian, who occupies a proud eminence as the most abstemious man in the world, barely exceeds a modest half gallon of the stuff in a twelvemonth's potations. It might be added for the sake of definiteness that the average person in the United States annually drinks one and a third gallons of proof spirits (which are 50 per cent alcohol), one-third of a gallon of wine and sixteen and a quarter gallons of malt liquors, chiefly beer.

ECSTASIES OF MECCA.

Scene at the Annual Visitation of Mohammedan Pilgrims.

Mecca, at the season of the annual visitation of Mohammedan pilgrims, is thus described in Everybody's in "With the Pilgrims to Mecca," translated from the narrative of Ibn Jubayr All of Bandar Adas:

"Like a gigantic catafalque, sombre, shrouded in mystery, the Kaaba rises out of the seething sea of white garbed humanity that crowds the great sacred square of Mecca. Its door is covered with plates of solid silver studded with silver nails. From the exterior of the roof, above a stone marking the sepulcher of Ishmael, which lies at the base of the northern wall, there projects a horizontal, semicircular rain spout five yards long, twenty-four inches wide, made of massive gold. Within the roof is supported by three columns of aloe wood; the walls are hung with red velvet alternating with blue squares in which are written in Arabic the words, 'Allah-Jal-Jelalah' (Praise to God, the Almighty). The building is packed with pilgrims, praying, weeping, beside themselves in an ecstasy of passionate devotion. Mingled with their voices there rises from outside the chant of the Talbith, the song of the winding sheet, which every pilgrim must sing on entering Mecca, on donning the sacred Ihram, on entering the Haram, and on starting for Mina, the valley of desire, and Arafat, the mountain of compassion."

Great In His Line.

Mr. Robert Barr once showed a portrait of Mark Twain to a silk merchant of Lyons. "Tell me who that is," Mr. Barr said. The merchant gazed at the portrait and answered, "I should say he was a statesman." "Supposing you wrong in that," what would be your next guess?" asked Mr. Barr. "If he is not a maker of history he is perhaps a writer of it; a great historian, probably. Of course it is impossible for me to guess accurately except by accident, but I use the adjective 'great' because I am convinced this man is great in his line, whatever it is. If he makes silk, he makes the best," Mr. Barr told the French merchant who the portrait represented and said, "You have summed him up in your last sentence."—London News.

Speaking of Ancestry.

Mr. Chase has such an exaggerated respect for the blue blood of Boston which runs in his veins that his manner is slightly patronizing. He was lately introduced to a Syrian of good birth and education who lives in this country.

"And may I inquire," he said wondrously in the course of the conversation, "if you are of the Christian religion?" "My family was converted to Christ's teaching at the time of John's second visit to Lebanon," quietly replied the Syrian.—Youth's Companion.

His Intellectual Size.

Cholly Nitwit—D'ye know, Miss Cutter, though I've only just met you, there seems to be a—er—sort of intellectual sympathy between us—You know just how to appeal to my tastes, you know. Are you a literary woman? Dolly Cutter—No, I'm a kindergarten teacher.

The Face.

If we could but read if every human being carries his life in his face and is good looking or the reverse as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisels of thought and emotion are eternally at work.

Like the Stars.

She—You've been on every night since I married you, and you swore you would be as true as the stars above. He—Well, ain't the stars above every night too?

Inveterate, organic mistrust is always the result of bad education or ignorance.—Raymond.

AN AFRICAN FOREST.

Peculiar Effects Produced by Wind, Sunlight and Shadow.

An explorer describes a central Africa forest: "Ten miles west of the lake begins the only piece of real virgin forest met with. It is throughout a dense virgin forest and almost impenetrable. It consists of very large trees of many varieties. The upper parts are festooned with a light grayish green moss hanging in long streamers and giving to the forest a very fantastic appearance. The sun's long streamers are agitated by a storm they make the whole forest, seen from one plain the hills near, look like a rough sea. Again, when the sun is vertical the whole forest appears dark, but when the sun is low the general effect on the sunny side is curiously light.

"All the trees are bound together with innumerable lianas and creeping plants. Between the stems is a dense tangled mass of lesser vegetation. The forest stands to a great extent in the water and mud of the swamp. A singular feature of it is the abruptness with which it begins and ceases on the plain. The grassy swamp or open country reaches to the mighty wall of trees, which continue in the same density from one side to the other. There is no smaller wood or scrub outside forming a transition from the open plain to the forest.

"Inside, the silence and gloom are accentuated by the apparent absence of animal or bird life. There are some herds of buffaloes that make it a headquarters, elephants visit it occasionally, monkeys and parrots are sometimes seen, and a harnessed antelope now and then appears at the edge, but the general impression left is one of lifelessness."

THE HORNBILL.

A Bird That Imprisons His Mate During the Brooding Season.

A remarkable mode of incarceration is practiced by the hornbills, birds with immense bills and horny crests, which inhabit southern Asia, the Malayan islands and central and southern Africa. In most if not all species the brooding female is walled up in a hollow tree and fed by her mate.

She remains confined in her prison until the eggs are hatched, and in some species until the young birds are able to fly. Meanwhile the mother has become temporarily incapable of flight, as she has molted, or at least shed all her wing feathers, during her captivity. But the male is indefatigable in providing for his family and is said to work so hard that he is reduced almost to a skeleton at the end of the brooding season.

According to the theory of many natives, the female is imprisoned to prevent her neglecting her duty of brooding, and if she has been unfaithful or negligent her mate closes the little window of her cell and abandons her to a painful death by suffocation. The true story, perhaps, is this: The female walls herself in so that she cannot fall from the nest after losing her feathers and also to protect herself from enemies. The building material is her own excrement. This version is less probable than the other, but it is probably nearer the truth. It is supported by the statement that the female liberates herself as soon as the young birds are well grown, so that her prison is less formidable than it appears.—Scientific American.

Origin of Italics.

Italic letters were first used about the year 1500 by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer. He observed the many inconveniences resulting from the vast number of abbreviations which were then so frequent among the printers that a book was difficult to understand. A treatise was actually written on the art of reading a printed book and thus addressed to the learned. By introducing the italic letter he contrived an expedient by which these abbreviations might be entirely got rid of and yet books suffer little increase in bulk. He dedicated his invention to the Italian states; hence the name. It has also been distinguished by the name of the inventor and called the Aldine. The first book printed in italics was an edition of "Virgil" printed at Venice by Aldus in 1501.

The Traitors' Gate.

One of the most famous entrances in the world is doubtless the ancient Traitors' gate, in the Tower of London. It was through this portal for several centuries that traitors were conducted from the shores of the river Thames into the tower. To Americans probably the most familiar of these unfortunate was Sir Walter Raleigh. Today a pathway passes directly in front of the gate, completely cutting it off, and from this pathway the famous wicket gate is gazed upon by many thousands of visitors.

The Result.

"Women are naturally more artistic than men." "Yes," answered the matter of fact person, "that's why so many of us look funny when we wear our Christmas neckties and smoking jackets. Our wives want us to look artistic."

For Immediate Use.

Little girl—I want to get a mitten, please, an' charge it to me mother. Shopkeeper—A mitten? You mean a pair of mittens, missy. Little child—No; just one mitt—one that's suitable for a boy that's going to propose an' be rejected.

Prepared.

Johnny—Come in, Sister's secretin' you. Mother—How do you like it? Johnny—A chicken secretin' me.

Exchange.

He—Part of the day. She—Part of the day.

Franklin's Sawdust Pudding.

Franklin believed in fair competition, in freedom for others as well as himself and cared more for his personal independence in the conduct of his business than for the business itself. The story of the sawdust pudding should be known in every newspaper office in the country. When he first started the Gazette he made some free comments on certain public officials, and some of the influential patrons of the paper resented it and tried to stop it. He invited them to dinner. When they came they found nothing on the table but a pudding made of course meal and a jug of water. They sat down. Franklin filled their plates and then his own and proceeded to eat heartily, but his guests could not swallow the stuff. After a few moments Franklin rose and, looking at them, said quietly: "My friends, any man who can subsist on sawdust pudding, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

A Scheme and a Luncheon.

One of Balzac's wild schemes was a plan to combine Paris theaters. One morning in September, 1839—an early day to talk of monopoly—ten literary friends of the great novelist met by invitation at his house. Before luncheon Balzac told them of his scheme. His idea was to form a trust to buy up all the theaters as a sequel to a smaller preliminary trust for the supply of plays to every theater in Paris. The ten guests were to supply them. He estimated the profits of the first year at \$120,000, and each year would, he thought, bring in more money. He expounded his scheme at length for over an hour, and finally one of the guests suggested that he might go on at table. The novelist started. "I forgot all about ordering anything to eat!" he cried, and late in the afternoon the members of the shadowy trust made a shadowy meal of bread and cheese and sour wine in a small country restaurant.

He Wore the Robe.

A story is told of the late Dr. Peddie, a Scotch minister, to whom his congregation had presented a pulpit robe. He had never worn a robe, and, after acknowledging the gift, he said he would wait in the vestry five minutes after service to hear any objectors to the innovation. Nobody appeared but one old lady, who, on being asked what her objections were, answered that she had read the epistles of St. Paul and could not find any reference to the apostle wearing a gown. "What epistle did you read?" asked the doctor. "From Romans to Hebrews," answered the old lady. "Well, Janet," said her minister, "I have read from Romans to Hebrews also, and I could never find any reference to the apostle wearing the breeches. What would you think if you saw me going into the pulpit without breeches?" Needless to say, the old lady departed satisfied with the explanation.

Evolution of the Needle.

Sewing needles of bone, stone, glass and bronze antedate all historic records, but those of iron, brass and steel are comparatively modern. Bone and glass needles have been found in Egyptian tombs that are known to be over 4,000 years old, and similar domestic instruments of bronze and copper have been found in the mounds and burial caves of Europe and America which are believed to be much older than those found with the Nile mummies. The needle first appeared in its present form in European countries in the year 1410, but the art of making them was kept a secret for upward of 150 years after the date last given. In the year 1680 they were first made in the American colonies, but at what point is a mooted question among the historians.

Walt Whitman.

Of the days when Walt Whitman was a nurse in the hospitals of the civil war a biographer of the poet says: "He would often come into the wards carrying old flowers newly picked and strewn about them over the beds like a herald of the summer. Well he did know that they were messengers of life to the sick, words to them from the earth-mother of men. And then as he left of a night after going his last round and kissing many a young, pale, bearded face in fulfillment of his own written injunctions he would hear the boys calling: 'Walt, Walt, Come again, come again!'"

Hindoo Idols.

Several weeks ago I was in an Indian village and peeped into the chief Hindoo temple. To my great surprise I saw the portrait of a famous London beauty, nicely framed, calmly looking down at the idol beneath it. The lady, I am sure, never dreamed that she would be worshiped in this way.—Lucknow Letter to London Mail.

Voluble.

"Have you seen Professor Gableton, the scientist, lately?" "Yes; I listened to him for more than an hour at the club last night." "Indeed! What was he talking about?" "He didn't say."

A Sad Feature.

Jack—Engagement is off, eh? Tom—She sent him back the ring? How's that? What's bothering him. He owes money on that ring.

Won't Miss It.

Maid—Are you at home to Mrs. Toney, mum? She's at the door. Mistress—I am if she has a new hat on—not otherwise.—Exchange.

A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind is like one who eliminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock 60 bushels First-Class

CLOVER SEED.

Clover Seed is sure to be higher in price. Now is the time to buy.

I also have Alsike, Timothy, Lucerne, Millet, Rape, etc.

Prices are right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

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NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1907, 75c.



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JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 per year.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule has no exception.

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If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will be held to include Auctioneers, Removers, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individuals, member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$6 per year. Proportional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measured twenty inches.

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Let Us Make Your New Spring Suit.

There is something about the style and make-up of our Fine Ordered Garments that distinguish them from the ordinary.

Our selection of New Suitings in Tweeds, Worsted and Cheviots surpasses anything we have ever shown, and that means considerable as we have always kept the largest and best assorted stock of Men's Wants in Town.

New Spring Hats and Caps,
New Spring Shirts, Tooke make, that fit.

NEW ARRIVALS OF THE
WARD BRAND
Ready-To-Wear Suits.

We are waiting to wait upon you. Don't keep us waiting until the day before you want your New Suit.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	\$20,001,462	\$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 75c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A new Frame House on John St., also, one on Church St., in the Village of Stirling. Apply to

W. HARLOW,
or GEO. LEURY.



to Manitoba
Alberta and
Saskatchewan

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SETTLERS

With live stock and effects, from Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

EVERY TUESDAY DURING

MARCH and APRIL

COLONIST CARS ATTACHED

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Settlers travelling without live stock should use 1.45 p.m. train from Toronto daily.

TOURIST CARS

on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Cost of sleeping berths as follows—

Winnipeg - \$4.00 Regina - \$3.00

Moose Jaw - \$5.00 Calgary - \$6.00

"Settlers' Guide" and "Western Canada" booklets of practical use and interest to settlers, with rates and full information, free upon application to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

House and Lots for Sale.

A good Brick Dwelling on John Street, Stirling, and four lots adjoining with good orchard. Will be sold together or separately. Apply to

Mrs. JOHN GALLAGHER.

Calves Wanted.

The undersigned will be handling calves again this year, but want good calves two weeks old and upwards. Will pay a good price for good calves, poor calves not wanted at any price. Calves to be delivered on Monday of each week, the same as usual, not later than 1 p.m.

A. SEELY.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable, 225 acres or will divide and sell 150 or 75 acres. Partly situated in the Village of Stirling. First class buildings on the larger place. First class barn with first class stone wall stable underneath to accommodate 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well and cistern in barn. Good fences. Running streams on both places. Over 30 acres of timber. Land under high state of cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds of grain and no better dairy farm in the Province. Reason for selling—death of owner. Easy terms to the right man. Further particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 75c.

Wellman's Corners

The Methodist Sabbath School here on Sunday last passed a resolution donating the sum of \$25 toward the fund being raised for the relief of the famine sufferers in Japan. A subscription has also been started in the neighborhood for the same object, and those wishing to subscribe will find the list at Anderson's store. Surely the people in this locality that God has blessed with such an abundance, ought to contribute enough to double the S. S. subscription. Mrs. Elias McKim died at her late residence here on the 17th inst. The funeral took place at the home of the deceased on Monday last at 1 o'clock, and the remains were taken to Stirling for interment. Mrs. McKim was for many years a member of the Methodist Church here. She was an estimable lady and will be greatly missed in the neighborhood, where she resided for many years.

The Foresters held another meeting last week, with a goodly number present. District Organizer, Mr. Brown, was present, and there were three initiations. Refreshments were served, and we are told that all went merry as a marriage bell.

The Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the residence of Mr. Daniel Wootton. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were very interesting throughout. Mrs. R. Totton occupied the chair, and as both the secretary and assistant secretary were absent, Miss Rennie took the minutes. Mrs. F. Snarr gave a fine paper on "pictures," and a discussion arose as to the best method of hanging them. Mrs. J. Snarr gave a reading on "Courtesy in the home." Mrs. T. Matthews and Mrs. Blake Totton led a discussion on how to make children helpful. Mrs. R. Totton gave a demonstration on the use of altering garments. Miss Fanny Wootton contributed some instrumental music, and Mrs. French a beautiful song. On motion it was resolved at the next meeting of the society to take up a collection for the Hospital for Sick Children. Mrs. T. Hubbell kindly offered her home for the next meeting of the society, and on motion her offer was accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered to the hostess, Miss Wootton, also to those who contributed to the entertainment. After singing "God Save the King" the assembly dispersed to meet again at the residence of Mrs. T. Hubbell on the 3rd Thursday in April.

The "At Home" of the W. M. S. at Mr. W. Dracup's on Friday evening last was a great success. A goodly number were present, a good program was furnished, and the sum of \$6 was added to the funds, which was good also.

Mrs. Wm. Hanley, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Fred Hanley and Mr. George Hamilton of Marmora were the guests of Mr. W. Anderson while on their way to the Free Methodist district meeting at Warkworth last week.

Fred J. Anderson was home on flying visit to his parents on Saturday of last week.

Miss May Kennedy of Stirling was the guest of Miss Nellie Totton on Sunday last.

Mr. J. Rainnie has bought the farm of the late Julius Bennett.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wellman was baptized in the church last Sabbath by the Rev. Mr. Balfour.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sharpe of Mt. Pleasant, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watson, Jr., on Sunday last.

Mrs. Fred Bonter, who has been visiting her mother here has returned to her home in Trenton.

Mrs. David Matthews, of Pontypool, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Pounder.

Spring Brook.

Mr. Ben. Cooney met with a painful accident last week while blasting in the well. He had both hands severely injured, and also other injuries. He has been sent to Belleville Hospital for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are the proud possessors of a son, as are also Mr. and Mrs. David Heath.

A surprise party met at the home of Mr. Robt. Thompson on Monday night to bid him farewell and wish him success in his new home. Mr. Thompson expects to move in about a week. He is building a fine brick house about a mile south of Marmora. He was presented with a gold headed cane and Mrs. Thompson and daughter each with a hanging lamp.

The Women's Institute will meet on March 28th at the home of Mrs. C. Morgan. We would like a good attendance. Visitors made welcome.

We regret that Mr. Jas. McComb is very ill.

Mr. Allen, of Marlbank is in the neighborhood trying to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of producing honey on a large scale. His plan to establish apiaries at a distance of four miles apart over the township, which will be looked after by experts in the business. It is agreed that much better results can be obtained in this way than by individual and in most cases unskilled, effort. The plan certainly looks feasible. The honey is in the flowers—thousands of dollars worth—and the only known process of extracting this wealth from the floral kingdom is by the "little busy bee" that improves each shining hour, gathering honey all the day from every opening flower.

Mr. Albert Demorest of Harpersville, N.Y., in the Catskills, is visiting friends in our midst and hunting up relatives whom he has never seen before.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus Perrigine, of Queensville, have returned to their home after spending some time in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wickett and family left on Tuesday for their new home in the west. They spent a week in our midst paying farewell visits.

A large church wedding is to take place on the 28th of this month.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Emma Wickett on the afternoon of March 29th. Subject for discussion to be "Cake," led by Mrs. Leona Hubbell.

Messrs Arthur and Wakefield Ward left on Tuesday for Edmonton, Alta. They were to be joined at Kenora by Mr. Walter Gowsell who was going to visit that place with them.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vantassel, of Moira, have moved in our midst and we are heartily glad to welcome them.

Surprise and Presentation.

On the evening of March 19th inst., about seventy-five of the friends and neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Thompson, taking them entirely by surprise, and bringing with them well filled baskets. Their object was to spend one more evening with the family at the old homestead, before taking their departure for their new home near Marmora. The evening was spent in music, singing, and social intercourse. About 10 o'clock the company was called to order and an address was read by Mr. Miles Mason. After the presentations were made short speeches were delivered by several of the gentlemen present, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Miss Thompson.

DEAR FRIENDS—Your many friends have known for some time of your expected removal from their midst, and seek this occasion as appropriate to express their esteem for you and regrets at your removal. We venture that this expression will remind you of the many long years of residence with us. You will recall at this moment the beginnings of this neighborhood and the years of mutual aid and helpfulness. You will easily bring to mind the early hearthstone with its growing responsibilities, until the parent stock has branched into the numerous homes so largely represented here. This responsibility, with its arduous duties, must enhance the joys of your advancing years, the joy of seeing your children taking their part in the independent walks of life. You have been recalling the proper life of a neighbor, the help in time of need, the assistance rendered in daily toil, the ministrations in time of loss and sorrow, the sociability of friendly visitations. If such in part describes the true spirit of a neighbor we require not to ask "Who has been my neighbor?" While we sincerely regret your removal, we rejoice that you will take up your residence in an adjoining community, making it very probable that we may see you from time to time. In order that you may the more fully understand our intent and wish we pray you to accept this cane and these lamps as evidences of our confidence and esteem. Your many friends will ever pray that length of days and the choicest of our Father's blessings may crown the closing days of your Christian pilgrimage, and may this removal from one home to another remind you of that last removal from the tented tabernacle of the flesh to the imperishable mansion awaiting you in the homeland of the soul.

Signed on behalf of your friends,
ALLEN REID,
MRS. M. MASON,
MRS. WM. POTTS.

Odd Cases of Extravagance.

When people have more money than they know what to do with they sometimes develop a remarkable ingenuity in devising methods of squandering it, as in the case of the French marquis who, according to the papers, has her bed strewn with rare and exquisite orchids at a cost of several thousand francs a week.

A weird form of extravagance was that of a lady named Hillier, who recently buried her husband in a \$2000 coffin. The casket was made of richly carved mahogany, with solid gold mountings—a single knob costing \$350—and lined with silk which is said to have cost \$5. 4d. an inch. Another coffin, which was recently made for a Chinese mandarin, was so lavishly decorated with gold and precious stones that its value was said to be \$13,000.

The late Chinese minister at Washington used to wear a hat valued at \$1000, in front of which was a large opal set in diamonds; while another expensive hat, made of spun glass, which took two years to make and is said to be worth \$1000, is the property of a Mr. Sherard.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has a set of false teeth for which he paid a Madras dentist \$700, and Dixie W. Thompson, a wealthy rancher of Santa Barbara, not long ago spent \$750 on a saddle, which is one of the finest embossed leather, heavily and most elaborately mounted with silver. Henry G. Marshall lavished \$10,000 on a grand piano, exquisitely painted by Sir L. Alma-Tadema, and studded with precious stones. Jan Van Ceers has a piano, a miracle of painting, precious metals and jewels, which cost him \$6000.

One of the most remarkable cases of extravagance on record was the indulging by the Sultan of Turkey of a child's whim. One day the sultan found his small son in tears because, though he had been promised to be made an admiral, he could not see his flag hoisted on a particular ship from his nursery windows. The sultan promptly had the vessel brought up and moored in front of the Dolma-bagcheh, to the child's great delight. In order to do this, a newly constructed bridge which cost \$100,000 was pulled down.

Sterling Hall.

Life Giving Values

No business can thrive unless the qualities and values of its offerings are right. We confidently point to the good qualities and values of every line we offer, but below is a list of prices which cuts under the belt of any previous good value offerings.

SAVINGS ON

TOWELS and TOWELLINGS.

10 dozen Linen Damasked Huck Towels, size 19 x 36, regular good value 20c. each on sale at 25c. pair.

5 dozen Linen Damasked Huck Towels, size 22 x 44, regular good value 35c. each on sale at 25c.

TOWELLING—17 inch heavy, unbleached Crash Towelling, regular value 10c. on sale at 8c. yd.

Handkerchief Specials.

10 doz. Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular value 15 each, on sale at 10c. each or 3 for 25c.

10 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, good value at 2 for 25c., on sale at 3 for 25c.

10 doz. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 10c. each, on sale at 5c. each or 6 for 25c.

10c. Bargain Table 10c.

We keep our 10c. Bargain Table in front of the office well supplied with many useful lines at cut rate prices. Have a look—you may find just what you want among these bargains.

50 Majolica Jugs, worth 20c. each, on the bargain table at	10c. each.
China Plates, regular 15c.	10c. "
China Cups and Saucers, regular 15c.	10c. "
China Porridge Dishes, regular 15c.	10c. "
3 Tumblers, regular 15c.,	10c. for 3.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and
Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

FOOT SENSE.

We fit the feet properly and select for wearers the kind of Shoes best suited for the service desired.

For STYLE, WEAR, DURABILITY and COMFORT our Shoes cannot be excelled. We give our patrons the highest quality of goods for the prices charged.

Suppose you call and investigate. No trouble to show goods.

We are Headquarters for HAND-MADE BOOTS.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT



Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A good Brick House with 5 acres of land, with good orchard, situate in the Village of Stirling.

Also, for sale two fine Colts, Hermit and Coach, one coming two yrs. and the other three years old. Apply to

THOS. HEARD.

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator, in good working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to

J. D. MCGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

WANTED.

A quantity of Good Wheat in exchange for Five Roses, Baker's Queen and Red Patent Flour.

We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

BUCKWHEAT.

I have in stock a splendid sample of SEED BUCKWHEAT, guaranteed free of foul seed.

S. HOLDEN.

Interest Paid Quarterly

means more than interest paid half-yearly or yearly. You, as a business man, will see the advantage, be your account large or small.

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year.

Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

R. J. RANNEY, Manager.

SCORERS PERISH IN TRAIN WRECK

An Awful Head-On Collision In a Colorado Gorge.

A despatch from Pueblo, Col., says: Some two score lives were crushed out early on Friday in a head-on collision of two passenger trains near Adobe, Col., on a score of the Railroad, and more than a score of the passengers were killed. The wreckage was piled high, and the bodies of the victims were scattered about the wreckage. Many others were injured, but all probably will recover. The wreck was due to an unbalanced car, a sharp curve and the slippery condition of the rail. Only the locomotive, baggage and day coaches were wrecked, the sleeping cars escaping almost unscathed.

Many of the dead were housekeepers bound for the Northwest. The three crushed locomotives set fire to the splintered coaches, and it was hours before all the bodies were recovered, the flames being so hot that rescuers could not approach the debris until the fuel burned out.

It was a wild, stormy night in the mountain canyon when the two heavy trains met. Blinding snow darkened the rocky gorge, and speed was not high. The baggage car of the west-bound train broke in two, and the three coaches were squeezed together. The baggage car, the mail car and a coach of the eastbound train buckled.

A SHEET OF FLAME.

Hardly had the notice of the wreck ceased, when the gas, with which the train was lit, ignited, and a sheet of fire ran through the wreckage. In the forward coach of the westbound train every seat was occupied by passengers, most of whom were housekeepers. Many foreigners were among them, and in their terror they succumbed, without attempting to reach safety, being roasted alive. The bodies, seeing the danger, rushed for the windows and doors, and with the aid of the passengers in the rear of the train and those members of the train crew who were unhurt, reached the open air. Many were injured by the rough handling they received or by flying glass.

One man in the first coach of No. 3 had managed to raise a window, and had forced his body half way to freedom when he became lodged in the window. He fought fiercely for life, but each movement only wedged him more tightly, till he was stuck over him. He cried out: "For God's sake, and for the sake of my baby, shoot me!" The onlookers, prevented from approaching the scene because of the intense heat, could do nothing to relieve the man's sufferings. Finally a timber from the roof of the car fell on his head, killing him.

Communication was opened with the Pueblo office of the railroad from Portland, a mile from the wreck, and a relief train at once was dispatched to the scene. The injured were placed in the sleeping cars and brought to Pueblo, with the passengers of the eastbound train.

LEADING MARKETS

Toronto, March 20.—Flour—Ontario wheat patents are \$3 bid in buyers' stacks outside for export. Manitoba first patents are quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.40, Toronto, and strong bakers' at \$3.90 to \$4. Toronto, Bran, nominal, at \$18 at outside points, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$18 outside.

Wheat—No. 2 white offered at 76½c outside, with 76c bid. No. 2 red winter, 75½c bid outside, on G. T. R.; it offered at 76c, now shipped to Portland, with 75c bid. No. 2 mixed offered outside at 74c with 75c bid. No. 2 goose offered at 74c outside, without bids. No. 1 Northern offered at 80c on track, Point Edward, May delivery, with 80½c bid. North Bay, to arrive. Barley—No. 2 offered at 50c outside, without bids. No. 3 extra, 47c bid f.o.b. at 75 per cent. points, for one load. Oats—No. 2 white offered at 32½c, low freight to New York, with 34c bid, and at 36½c in store, Toronto, with 36c bid on track bid to arrive Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 35c bid, Toronto. Corn—No. 3 American yellow offered at 40½c on track, Toronto, and at 40½c to arrive, Toronto, with 40c bid. Buckwheat—No. 2 offered outside at 50c, without bids.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel, and inferior qualities, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; fines, \$1.65 to \$1.70. Honey—7 to 8c for strained, and \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen cans. Hops—15 to 18c per lb. Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at 86c. Straw—\$5.50 to \$6 per ton. Potatoes—Ontario stock, 65 to 75c per bag, and Eastern, 75 to 80c per bag on track.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 50 to 52c; large rolls 49 to 50c; good to choice dairy tubs, 48 to 49c; and inferior at 46 to 47c. Creamery, 48 to 49c. Eggs—New laid are selling at 26 to 26½c per dozen in case lots, and cold storage at 13½ to 14c. Cheese—Large cheese 14c, twins 14½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are steady at \$8.50 to \$8.75. Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$18 to \$19.50; short cut, \$22 to \$22.50; hams, light to medium, 12 to 13½c; do, heavy, 12½c; rolls, 11½ to 11½c; shoulders, 10 to 11½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 20.—The run of cattle offering at the Western Market this morning was rather heavy. Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.60 to \$5.15, good to medium at \$4 to \$4.50, others at \$3.75 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and culls at \$2.75 to \$3.50. Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.60 to \$4.85; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.50 to \$3; culls, \$2.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stocks and Poultry—Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$1 to \$4.50, heavy feeders at \$3.85 to \$4.15, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, but at \$2 to \$2.75, good stockers run at \$3 to \$3.65, light at \$2.75 to \$3, rough to common at \$2 to \$2.75, and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50. Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60 each. Calves—3½c to 6½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted unchanged at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt. and bucks are easier at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Grain-fed lambs are 15c higher at \$6.75 to \$7.25, and mixed are dull at \$5.50 to \$7.25, and mixed are dull at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Hogs—\$6.85 per cwt. for select and \$6.60 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

SAD FATALITY AT ST. GEORGE.

Newly Arrived Immigrant Killed and Companion Injured.

A despatch from St. George, Ont., says: While crossing the bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway near St. George on Friday, Stephen Cox was killed and Ruth Hinchcliffe was severely injured. The victims had just come from England. With the contingent sent out by the Salvation Army, and in company with Willy Hinchcliffe and a young man named Withers, had left the express train at Harrisburg and were proceeding to the homes of relatives living at St. George by the railway track. When on the high bridge near St. George the freight train came close to them before they were aware of it. Both ran before the engine in order to get off the bridge, and the engineer reversed the locomotive. But both were struck by the cowcatcher, and Cox expired immediately afterwards. The girl, who is 15 years of age, will probably die. Cox was aged 22 years.

PRECIOUS METALS ON DOMINION.

Yukon Credited With 57 Per Cent of Gold Output.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Ingall, in his summary report of the mineral production of Canada for 1905 says the increase of 14 per cent. during the past year is the more remarkable as the falling off in the output of gold from the Yukon continues amounting to over \$2,000,000 in value. Of the gold products of the Dominion the Yukon is credited with 57 per cent., British Columbia 40 per cent., and the other provinces three per cent. In Ontario activity was evident in prospecting and developing both in the old districts in the Eastern parts of the province and in the newer gold-bearing districts west of Thunder Bay. In British Columbia the dry season affected the production of placer gold. The Yukon continued to fall off, and will do so until under more favorable conditions the permanent forms of mining lower grade bodies of gravel are fully established. British Columbia and Ontario, since the development of mining at Cobalt, are now credited with 98 per cent. of the silver produced in Canada.

LIFE POLICIES FOUR BILLIONS.

Vast Total of Insurance of the People of Great Britain.

A despatch from London says: The people of the British Islands are now insured by life companies to the amount of £4,918,776 (\$4,705,398,630), and this does not include the figures of the colonial and foreign companies. The blue-book which annually appears on this subject has just been published. Premiums were paid last year to the amount of £25,644,411 (\$78,220,720). The year's claims to the amount of £12,122,433 (\$5,683,710). The companies closed the year with balances amounting in the aggregate to £317,088,943 (\$1,585,444,715). Of this £180,000,000 invested in land, house property and ground rents.

COST \$30,000 PER MILE.

Good Route Obtained for G. T. P. in Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The report of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for the year ending June 30 says a first-class line has been obtained, extending from the Quebec boundary at Lake Beauport to Waymontville, a distance of 433 miles. From one end to the other the line will pass through country which, where not capable of being developed into good agricultural land, will supply good timber traffic to the railway. The cost per mile will not vary much except \$30,000.

DISBANDED JAMAICAN ARMY.

Waited Imperial Move and Decided to Save the Money.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: As a result of the new policy followed by Great Britain in the disposition of her naval and military forces the local Legislature to-day refused to pass the appropriation for which, with the aid of the Jamaica militia, would be disbanded.

PASSED JAPANESE HOUSE.

Bill for Nationalization of Railways Adopted Without Amendment.

A despatch from Tokyo says: The Railway Nationalization Bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday without amendment by 249 to 100. The cost of the purchase of home railways is estimated at \$250,000,000.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING.

OUTSTANDING LOANS.

Mr. Borden was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the outstanding of temporary loans contracted by the Government were outstanding on March 1st, 1906. £500,000 was borrowed in September last at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and £800,000 on Nov. 3rd, 1905, to redeem a debt falling due, at the rate of 3½ per cent. The average rate of the two was 3.22 per cent.

MR. PRESTON'S VISIT.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox), was informed by Hon. Mr. Oliver that W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Immigration Commissioner, of London, Eng., visited Canada towards the close of last year on official business, having been sent for by the Government. Mr. Preston's position in England was that of an official subordinate to the Canadian High Commissioner.

THE HOG TRADE.

Mr. Clements was informed by Hon. Mr. Fisher that the Townships of Tilbury East, Raleigh, East and West Dover, Chatham, Huron, and London, Ontario, were now under quarantine in respect to the hog trade. The first six had been quarantined since Oct. 22, 1904, and the latter had been added on May 1st following. There had been 141 hogs reported and killed in Harwich and in Chatham. The sum of \$714 had been paid for compensation.

CANNINGTON POST OFFICE.

Col. Hughes was informed by Mr. Aylesworth that Mr. H. D. Talbot, postmaster at Cannington, was removed from office in February because he was carrying on under another name a mercantile business in the village in competition with others, when at the same time the salary and allowances seemed to be sufficient to maintain the postmaster. No complaints had been received by the department about the management of the post office.

IMMIGRATION.

Dr. Sproule obtained a great deal of information from Mr. Oliver relating to immigration and the amount of money spent upon it from 1901 to 1905. The total amount spent during these years was as follows:

1901 to 1901	\$444,720
1901 to 1902	484,841
1902 to 1903	632,913
1903 to 1904	744,788
1904 to 1905	972,355

There were 1,296 immigrants deported during 1903, 1904, and 1905 on account of being diseased or physically or mentally unsound.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Mr. Lalor was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the insurance commissioners had full authority to investigate fraternal insurance, as well as other forms of insurance carried on by companies operating under Dominion charter or Dominion license.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Dr. Sproule was told by the First Minister that the Government was considering the question of controlling the sale of patent medicines containing dangerous drugs or ingredients.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Henderson was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he intended to move for the appointment of a committee to review the rules of the House and it would consider the matter of having a day record made of the attendance of members.

ADULTERATION ACT.

Mr. Bergeron's bill to amend the Adulteration Act was introduced and read a first time. He explained that it was the same bill as he had introduced near the close of the last session, and would provide manufacturers of patent medicines should indicate on the labels the ingredients of the article.

RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Ingram was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Minister of Railways would introduce a bill to amend the Railway Act this session which would probably include legislation regarding telephone companies.

POSITIONS OF EMOLMENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told Dr. Sproule that only two members of Parliament had been appointed to positions of emolment from the Crown since last session. They were Sir William Mulock, of North York, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Cape Breton.

CIGARETTE EVIL.

Mr. Blain learned from Mr. Fitzpatrick that it was possible that a bill would again be introduced this session dealing with the cigarette evil.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. Morin learned from Mr. Emmerson that the number of employees on the Intercolonial was as follows: 1883, 5,037; 1900, 5,601; 1901, 7,251; 1902, 7,013; 1903, 6,962; 1904, 7,195; 1905, 8,540.

HEIGHT OF QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Mr. Armstrong brought up the question of the height of the Quebec bridge by reading from an article in the Canadian Engineer to the effect that the bridge, which would be 150 feet above high water, would interfere with traffic. It ought, at least, to be 10 or 15 feet higher. In order to accommodate the large ships of the future and even some of the present day.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that there apparently was no need for any anxiety regarding the height of the Quebec bridge. He described the spans of the bridge, and said there would be a clear space above the river level of 150 feet for a width of 1,200 feet, covering the whole channel.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Bickerdike, M.P., presented scores of petitions, signed by some 15,000 people, urging that Parliament pass a law making usury a criminal offence. Mr. Cockshutt presented petitions from Bible societies in all parts of Canada asking for incorporation as the Canadian Bible Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, known as the veterans of the Fur Trade Association, petitioned Parliament to investigate into their claim to certain lands set apart for them by Lord Selkirk in the early part of last century. Out of some 74,000,000 acres, only 968,640 acres, they say, have been granted to the retired servants.

RUSSIA KNOWS NO PEACE

Arrest and Deportation of Candidate for Czar's Election.

PEASANTS ARE TERRORIZED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times in cabling from the Russian capital says: The official communiqué states that the Minister of Justice is hurriedly drafting laws to prevent election abuses. Meanwhile the provincial authorities continue to arrest and deport candidates and terrorize the peasants. A telegram from Yaroslavl says that only thirteen of six hundred emigrants and clergy met to elect delegates to the provincial electoral college. These thirteen elected eleven of their own number.

ominous rumors come from Moscow. The revolutionaries are said to be displaying great activity, and a large proportion of the workmen have definitely refused to take part in the elections. Considerable unrest is noticeable among the railwaymen and causes alarm to the authorities. A regiment of dragoons and several batteries of artillery have been drafted into Moscow from Tver. Proclamations are being distributed in Moscow announcing that the revolutionaries will blow up the electoral offices when the elections begin. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of these proclamations. Extremists on both sides are adopting tactics designed to defeat the elections.

PRISONERS LEAVE MOSCOW.

Another batch of a hundred and fifty political prisoners left Moscow for Yarkutsk. Five Moscow newspapers have been indicted. The Charkoff Seminars have been mulcted and poured sulphuric acid over the rector. The Government announces that it will take measures to stop the incitement to murder among Jews. This gives rise to reports that it is intended to close the reactionary organizations, but there is no confirmation of this, and it is doubtful if the St. Petersburg police or the Governor-General of Odessa, who have been foremost in promoting race hatred, will be punished.

TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from London says: Telegrams from Vladivostok, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, intimate that something serious is occurring in Manchuria. Traffic on the Ussuri Line is suspended. The Japanese

ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, said that by Col. Lawrence from Montreal to Batiscan would be thirty feet deep. So far as the width was concerned, there were some very large curves which they were trying to widen out in order to make the channel as wide as possible. It was also confidently expected that, with the improvement in the lighting system the channel would soon be navigable both by night and day, without any difficulty.

THE GRUESOME SECRET.

Living Tomb of Ages Ago Discovered in Castle.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail says While digging on land near Frenchpark, County Roscommon, Ireland, on Saturday, a laborer discovered a cavern with an arched roof, six feet in depth. From this a narrow winding passage led to an old castle about a quarter of a mile distant. The underground passage was well built and some of the walls bore traces of inscriptions, while a certain point a number of skeletons and bones were found together with a quantity of metal, which proved to be armor and weapons, evidently of great antiquity. An old legend in connection with the castle runs to the effect that ages ago the remains of one of the most powerful of the Connacht clans took refuge in the castle after their defeat in battle, and being driven into the passage it was closed up at either end by their foes and the warriors were thus left to their death.

DEAD FROM STAB IN HOTEL.

An Ex-Bartender Killed in Fracas at Collingwood.

A despatch from Collingwood says: As the result of a fracas in the bar of the Grand Central Hotel here on Thursday evening Frederick Lewis is dead, stabbed by Louis Bartelle with a pocket-knife. Lewis was struck near the heart, and the main artery being severed, he did not long survive. The wound, the murderer made his escape by the back door of the hotel, and was later arrested at Collingwood, and has lately been brought to Midland, and has lately been bill-poster of the town. His mother resides on the corner of College and a native of Tonawanda, employed by the Hamilton Street Railway Company. What caused the tragedy is not known, as there were few witnesses to the altercation, but it is said that Lewis, by taunts, had provoked Bartelle into a desperate frame of mind. Both men were quite sober. As soon as the fatal blow was struck the murderer made his escape by the back door of the hotel. He was closely guarded, and finally was captured by ex-Chief of Police Cheesman, of Stayner, in the Grand Trunk yards. He had hitherto borne a good reputation.

RUSSIA COURTING JAPAN.

Will Send an Imperial Prince to Tokyo on a Visit.

A despatch from London says: The Tokyo correspondent of the Telegraph says the Czar, wishing to increase the friendship between Russia and Japan, will send an Imperial prince to visit Japan, accompanied by a distinguished staff of generals and admirals. Japan will send a similar mission to Russia.

A \$30,000 Collegiate Institute will be built at Fleton this summer.

have been forbidden to come north. The Chinese are reported to be hostile.

SUBMARINE PLANS SOLD.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A big scandal has developed in the Ministry of Marine owing to the discovery that the plans of the construction of Russian submarine boats have been sold to agents of a foreign power.

TERRIBLY TORTURED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Prof. Courtenay, a member of the Academy of Sciences, in an open letter on Thursday, describes the horrible tortures to which, he asserts, the political prisoners at Warsaw were subjected by Chief of Police Grem. He cites, as examples, two cases in which prisoners were starved, and on four consecutive nights were beaten with clubs, jumped on, their hair pulled out by the roots, and the soles of their feet cut with knives, until they signed statements confessing their guilt.

KICKED INTO INSENSIBILITY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The daughter of General Izmailovich, who was condemned to death on March 2, her sentence later being commuted to imprisonment for life, has created a sensation similar to the one caused by the girl who shot Mr. Yuzhenofsky, chief of the secret police of Tumboff, who smuggled a letter out of her prison describing the manner in which she had been treated. Mdlle. Izmailovich has also succeeded in sending out a letter from her prison. It was published on Friday and described her horrible treatment after the attempt to kill the Governor of Minsk, as a result of which her accomplice, Ivan Kulkoff, was executed at Minsk, March 14. Mdlle. Izmailovich says the police kicked her into insensibility and subsequently at the police station tore off her clothes, subjected her to indignities, cursed her, spat on her, and struck her with such force on the side of her head that an ear-drum was broken. A local paper on Friday printed statistics showing that 397 executions occurred in Russia during the month of January.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

The Manitoba Legislature prorogued on Friday.

The United States Steel Corporation has decided to come into the Canadian market and erect a plant here.

A new issue of Provincial bonds will be made for the money to be used for the extension of the Temiskaming Railway.

A proposal for a motor coach on the Toronto has been laid before Buffalo and New York capitalists.

E. Hawke of Toronto has decided to establish large and fully equipped brick yards at Melior, Sask.

The Peterboro tax rate for 1906 has fixed at 17½ mills, which is half a mill lower than last year.

The steamer Sovereign was burned to the water's edge at Lachine on Saturday.

Thomas W. Butler, Governor of Norfolk County, aged 62, died at Simcoe on Saturday, aged 62 years.

A new theatre and hotel are to be built at Winnipeg, to cost half a million dollars.

Smallpox has broken out at Sever Island, and the Dominion and Quebec Governments are sending supplies, physicians and nurses down by steamer.

The C.P.R. has given another big order for new rolling stock, in view of the outlook for heavy demands all over the system.

John H. Cornish, the defaulting Treasurer of Brokenhead municipality, was sentenced to one year in jail at the Winnipeg Assizes.

Hamilton Police Commissioners granted an increase of twenty cents a day all around to the members of the police force, from the Chief down.

Mr. Justice Mabee fined W. J. Walsh, plumber, of Hamilton, \$500 for conspiracy. The case against the other twelve will probably be dropped.

Pleton has decided to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$10,000 for a library, and steps will at once be taken to secure a suitable site for the building.

Alexander Graham Bell will present one of the telephones with which he conducted early experiments, to the city of Bradford.

Canada's foreign trade for the eight months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$538,277,068, a gain over the same period last year of \$31,517,204.

During the summer the Minister of Railways contemplates running motor cars on the branch lines and in rural services of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hamilton Street Railway Company have received a large order for tickets from a man who said he had beaten the company out of them before he was converted.

The Standard Oil Company are reported to be building a whole warehouse at Melior, Sask., to be used as a distributing point for the Carrot River country.

UNITED STATES.

In a pitched battle near Vinita, Indian territory, with a gang of Indian outlaws, three United States deputy marshals were killed on Monday night.

Corinne Miller shot and killed Wm. Morrow, because of jealousy. Morrow stood at the head of a stairway when shot. The body rolled down stairs into the street.

The shaft of an ancient Spanish silver mine has been found near Cedar Park, Texas. It is believed to be the long lost mine who had been worked by the Spaniards more than a century ago.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

Less Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Common pills purge the bowels. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new rich blood. Purging pills gallop through the bowels—leaving the tissues, irritating the organs and weakening the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not purge at all. They're tonic pills, soothing pills, strengthening pills, blood-building pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. That is why they are the only scientific cure for all blood diseases. That is why they cure headaches and backaches, kidney troubles, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart troubles, and the special ailments of growing girls and mature women. Purging pills act only on the symptoms of disease; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go straight to the root of the trouble in the blood and cure. "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine in the world. I had an attack of pneumonia which was followed by extreme nervousness and rheumatism. I tried some of our best doctors but got nothing to help me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking the pills some weeks I could actually feel the new blood they were making coursing through my veins, and in the course of a few weeks more I was completely restored to health." Remember that it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that can make this new rich, health-giving blood. It is the only medicine called "just as good" medicines never cured anyone. Insist on the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on each box. Sent by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IN SHETLAND AND ORKNEY

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ISLANDERS.

Shetlander Scorns to be Called a Scotsman—Dislike the Orkney People.

Even among educated people in England there is a delusion that the people of Shetland are Scotch, and that Gaelic is their tongue, writes W. Holt White in the London Express. Nothing could be further from the truth. To ask a Shetlander if he is an Englishman is to be answered with a smiling affirmative. To ask him if he is a Scotsman is to rouse even his gentle and long-suffering nature to a state bordering on frenzy. A Shetlander so "insulted" will never forgive. The Shetlander hates and despises the Scotch.

ISLAND WAS PAWNED.

Of course the Shetlander is not an Englishman at all. He is a Norseman. In this respect his blue eyes and yellow hair betray him. It is not, however, everyone who knows Shetland's tragic history, but Shetlanders know it and grumble about it to this day. When the famous Maid of Norway was to be wedded to James of Scotland, the King of Norway was required to furnish the lady with certain dowry, but the Norwegian exchequer was at the time in an impoverished condition. The money was not forthcoming, and so Shetland, then a Norwegian possession, was placed in temporary pawn.

NEVER REDEEMED.

Unfortunately, the pledge was never redeemed, as the compound interest on the loan now runs at certain thousands of millions. Naturally, however, the Shetlanders have never forgiven the Scotch, and they still hate them.

When the English began to open up the Shetland Islands, and Norse became an inconvenient language, they adopted English, and English they speak to-day, though many add a little Scandinavian words cling to their dialect.

Gaelic they never knew. Gaelic they despise; in fact, practically the only grievance that Shetland has is that it is bracketed with Orkney as a constituency.

What kind of people they of Orkney may be I have yet to learn. To hear them spoken of in Lerwick is to imagine them the greatest outcasts on the face of the earth.

The Shetlander is a large, mild, slow man, loving truth and honesty, and having a great capacity for personal attention.

WONT TALK POLITICS.

The Shetlander is the rarest type of elector there is. He is the man who probably thinks more about politics than any man living, but he never says anything. Two Shetlanders will sit down and solemnly read their newspapers and ponder for a long while afterwards. Then they will get up and exchange a few words about the weather, but they will never say anything about political matters. It is not their way.

You may talk to them by the hour on tariff reform or Chinese labor or home rule. At the end of it they will smile pleasantly that the weather is a bit rough.

Against this sort of thing canvassing is, of course, impossible. There is not such a thing as canvassing in the whole of Shetland. You might just as well try to canvass a mountain.

MOTHER AND BABY.

Every mother who has used Baby's Own Tablets will tell you that they are the best medicine in the world for the cure of constipation, colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, sleeplessness, teething troubles, and other ailments of children. You can give these Tablets to a newborn baby with absolute safety—they always do good; they cannot possibly do harm. Their use means health for the child and comfort for the mother. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I ever used for stomach and bowel troubles, and destroying worms. No mother should be without a box of Tablets in the house." Get them at your druggists or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

LORD STRATHCONA'S TITLE.

He Was Anxious to be Styled Lord Glencoe, But Protest Was Raised.

When Sir Donald Alexander Smith was created a peer he was anxious to assume the title of Lord Glencoe, in the reign of King William III. But no sooner had he intimated his intention than not only all the Macdonalds, but even the very Campbells, and, indeed, all Scotland, raised up their voices in such angry protest at the idea of a man of the name of Smith, in any way connected with either of the clans concerned in the massacre, assuming the name of the Glen of Weeping (which is the meaning of Glencoe) that Sir Donald was compelled to withdraw his application to the Crown, and to content himself instead with the title of Lord Strathcona. Apropos of the massacre of Glencoe, an ancient practice is still invoked to this day in Scotland. Whenever a Macdonald meets a Campbell at table in the Old Country, he is in the habit of either passing a knife, blade foremost, that is to say, pointing the blade at him, by way of indicating that the treacherous massacre by the Campbells of the Macdonalds, whose hospitality they had been most joyfully received, at Glencoe in 1692, has never been forgotten or forgiven. On yonder side of the Atlantic every Campbell and every Macdonald understands the customs and appreciates its meaning. Lord Strathcona, by the way, indignantly denies the story so constantly printed to the effect that he began life as an errand boy in a village dry goods store in Scotland, that he came to America in the schooner, and that after a short stay in New York he wandered short in Canada, where he made his way up, step by step, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company from the lowest rung of the ladder until he became its president. He wishes it to be known that his origin was far from being as humble as intimated by his biographers. He declares that his people were among the county families of Morayshire, and that his mother was a daughter of the same blue-blooded house to which the late Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart belonged. He further claims kinship with the Grants of Manchester, who were the originals of the "Gentlemen of the Road" in Charles Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Instead of earning his living in his youth as an errand boy in a village store, he studied law at Edinburgh, and, worst of all, he never came over in the steamer, but, on the contrary, as a first-class passenger, with commission as an officer of the powerful Hudson Bay Company.

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

FOR BELIEVING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY AILMENTS.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-Five Years Standing and Satisfied Every-one He Recommended Them to.

Economy Point, N.S., March 19. (Special)—George S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since."

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had kidney trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all kidney diseases, from backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure."

PARSON WILL NOT QUIT.

Will Run His Saloon and Resign His Chaplaincy.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Thackeray, who recently acquired a public-house license in London, has been asked by the Cambridge Board of Guardians to resign the chaplaincy of the Gordon Road Workhouse on the ground that "the occupation of a publican is incompatible with the proper performance of his duties in ministering to the spiritual requirements of the inmates."

A letter officially conveying this request was forwarded to Dr. Thackeray under date of February 15, with the further request that he submit his resignation within seven days.

Dr. Thackeray, in his reply, says: "I have only to say that I decline to resign my office of chaplain of the Gordon Road Workhouse."

There the matter rests, officially, at present, but meantime Dr. Thackeray has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he stoutly defends his attitude. He speaks of his high esteem for the members of the Board of Guardians, but regards them as having no locus standi in the case.

He believes that he will accomplish more for true temperance in a few months than they in fifty years of a total abstinence crusade, and in a rather long parable he likens himself to a policeman who warns thoughtless persons from the edge of a precipice, while often persons, at the base of the precipice, who have gathered there to commit a crime, are laughing at him to go away lest they have no victims to take care of.

The parable concludes thus: "They shout vociferously for my resignation. I have no quarrel with them, but I am in mockery and defiance, and tell them that so long as the head superintendent of police is satisfied that I am doing my duty I care not a jot for their opinion."

Schoolmaster: "Come to my room, after lesson and I'll give you the soundest thrashing you ever had." Boy: "No sir, I'm from a weak memory." "Yes, sir, I'll tie a knot in my handkerchief!"

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Wash cloilochs and linoleums with warm water and Sunlight Soap, rinse clean and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed.

Common soaps fade the colors and injure the surface. Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves cloilochs and linoleums.

Sunlight Soap washes clothes white without injury to the most delicate fabrics, or to the hands, for it contains nothing that can injure either clothes or hands.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto



CREWLESS TORPEDO BOATS.

Boat Is Worked From Shore By Mysterious Invention.

An engine of death, the wireless torpedo boat, which will in all probability revolutionize the navies of the world and make the extended coast line of the United States impregnable from attack by a foreign foe in time of war is the invention of Mr. Charles E. Alden, the well-known New York sculptor, but who is now experimenting at his summer home at Cottage City, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, N. J.

A boat without a crew, handled from the shore by a mysterious apparatus, the work of the inventor, and doing everything that the latest improved type of torpedo boat is capable of as far as the eye can see from shore, has been successfully operated by Mr. Alden.

Obedient to the Hertzian waves used in the different systems of wireless telegraphy, this boat weighs its own anchor, blows its whistle, starts its propeller, turns to starboard or port or keeps on a straight course ahead, turns on its searchlight, fires a cannon in its bow, drops and hoists an anchor, stops, backs and goes ahead again, lights signals, and discharges a torpedo from its tubes.

Speaking of his great invention, Mr. Alden said: "The idea came to me while standing on a pier at Cottage City during the summer of 1900, and I immediately went to work to put this idea into effect, with what success the public can determine."

The inventor was born in Boston on Sept. 14, 1864. Since finishing school he has lived the life of an art student, traveler, and student of science. He became a resident of New York City, which for years he made his headquarters. At the time when the invention was a remote possibility, naval experts had the utmost confidence and gave their opinion as to the success of the boat.

ENGLISH AND DANES.

John Ackworth, an English dialect novelist who has made a special study of the dialects of Lancashire, Yorkshire, the east coasts and also of the Danes, shows that the Danes by their early landings and sojournings in England have influenced the language of the east coasts of Britain to an extraordinary degree, and that the Danes and the British, in spite of apparent differences, are one practically in speech and language as well as in the relationship of blood. "So strong is the English in England, the east coasts of England impregnated with Danish," John Ackworth once said, "that I am sure that if a fisherman from the east coasts of England were to be wrecked on the shores of Denmark, and he would only speak in his true native dialect, that fishermen would be able to make himself understood."

GRAND TO LIVE

And the Last Laugh is Always the Best

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that there could be as good a better for a table beverage than coffee, but now I know it."

"Since childhood I drank coffee as freely as any other member of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl, and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down, till last winter at the age of 38 I seemed to be on the verge of consumption. My friends greeted me with a howl and this was not very comforting."

The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged.

"Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum Food Coffee. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change. I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled. The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong."

"I began to take an interest in things about me. Housework and home-making became a pleasure. My friends have marvelled at the change and when I acquire what brought it about, I answer 'Postum Food Coffee, and nothing else in the world.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkg."

EDUCATED INSECTS.

The Foolish One—Did you know that bees could count?

The Wise One—No, but I've heard of spelling bees.

Bad Heart—Could Not Lie Down for Eighteen Months—Was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was.—L. W. Law, Toronto Junction.—123.

WENT BY THE BOOK.

Mr. Newwood—This soup that you made tastes awful.

Mrs. Newwood—That's strange. The cook book says that it tastes delicious.

Regain Your Strength by Taking "Perovril." It's the best tonic ever compounded. It nourishes and strengthens the whole system.

Henry returned in triumph from an examination. "How did you get along, son?" his doting parent inquired. "First-rate," answered Henry. "I answered all the questions." "Good! How did you answer them?" "I said I didn't know."

Thomas Hoskin's Nerves.—Mr. Hoskins, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Schooled to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Nerve as he says, "a last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours.—124.

SO DO WE.

"I think," said little Elizabeth, who was studying her geography lesson, "that if I visited the city called 'Vancouver,' then 'Rochester' should be called 'Rooster.'"

A Pleasant Feeling of relief from pain is experienced the minute you put The D & L Menstrual Plaster on a lame back, a rheumatic joint, neuralgia, sciatica, or pain in the side.

HELEN WAS NOT KIND.

Hazel—"Young Banker seemed to be greatly taken with me at the ball last night. He danced with me four times." Helen—"Oh! Well, that doesn't prove anything. It was a charity ball, you must remember."

The Demon of All Disease.—Kidney diseases are rightly so-called—they're in-explainable, unaccountable and insidious. It is the function of the kidneys to filter out all impurities. If they're clogged South American Kidney Cure will put them to rights and defy the ravages of so grim a visitant as diabetes or other kidney complications. It relieves in six hours.—118

THE NEW SILKS.

The colors of the new silks and other gown materials are delightful. The coral shades, for example, are exquisite. There is a red without a suggestion of brilliancy, yet rich and satisfying. Other beautiful shades are lilac, mauve, mignonette, soft gray, and white. These are especially alluring, as are also the silks and chiffons with flower-printed borders. The latter come in sixty-inch widths, and the finest are 88 a yard. They make the loveliest of evening and dancing gowns. A thin material known as gaze, is another airy fabric which delights the eye. Mousseline de sole and tulle chiffon in shaded effects with flower borders are also lovely. These materials combine excellently with lace, and are the better for girdles, and decorations of the gold and silver gauze ribbon so popular just now.

VERY PLAIN BLOUSES.

Some of the exquisite brocaded and embroidered silks seen in the best shops have been made into very plain blouses to wear under tailored jackets. They are necessarily simple, as the patterns of the brocades allow of no tucks or other elaborations. A heavy cream satin brocaded in large gold flowers makes a handsome waist. There were a few fine tucks on the shoulders to give the requisite fullness, but otherwise the waist was perfectly plain. At the collar and cuffs a little Duchesse lace showed as a finish. The gown was severe purple broadcloth, made with a long coat.

HAD LAST WORD.

"Very well, sir," said Dr. Quack, after his quarrel with the undertaker. "I'll make you sorry for this!" "What are you going to do?" asked the undertaker, "relinquish practice?"

PEDLAR'S STEEL CEILINGS

Designs suitable for all classes of work such as Churches, Schools, Stores, Halls. Also special designs for Houses, Kitchens, Dining-Rooms, etc. Nothing has ever been devised to equal Pedlar's Steel Ceilings for farm houses. Cheap as lath and plaster and will never crack or fade off.

Avoid Accidents by Using Pedlar's Steel Ceilings.

Made to fit any size room and can be nailed on by any mechanic. Shipped from our warehouses painted all ready to apply.

Our Catalogue, No. 14c describes many designs. Write for it. It costs you nothing. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

MONTREAL, QUE. OTTAWA, ONT. TORONTO, ONT. LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, S. S. 707 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Orleans St. 60 Dundas St. 70 Lombard St. 615 Pender St. WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works, Oshawa, Ont., Canada

Farms and Blocks of Land FOR SALE

In Sizes to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the famous wheat growing districts of MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

TERMS so BENEFICIAL and so PROFITABLE that every industrious man may own a PROFITABLE and COMFORTABLE Farm Home. The Character and Purpose of our Company, which is organized under THE AUSPICES OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, may be described as STRONG, RELIABLE, HELPFUL, PATRIOTIC.

For Information and Prices, apply to F. W. HODSON, MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT, The Union Trust Company, Limited, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. When Writing Mention This Paper

Western Canada Land Co

HEAD OFFICE, 38 NINTH STREET, Brandon, Man.

P. O. BOX 38.

Improved farms and unimproved wheat and ranch lands, wholesale and retail, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and fruit lands in Southern Okanagan Valley, B. C.

Wheat lands on Saskatchewan Plains at \$7.10 per acre, easy terms till June 1st to make selections, the finest wheat lands in the world.

Homesteads located. Selections made. Write or call for any information desired.

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eyes on it!"

The Happiness of Health.—Exhilaration is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health—successful because it merits its popularity because it fulfills every promise a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails.—125

"Miss Phyllis," said the young man who had been calling pretty regularly during the last few weeks, with eagerness in his tone and the love-light in his eyes, "may I—may I ask you a question?" "Mr. Smilkins," she replied, blushing furiously and tracing a heart in the carpet with her satin shoe—small twos—"take courage, you may." "Then," said the youth, "can you tell me whether it's correct to say 'The public are invited,' or 'The public is invited'?" She looked volumes, but spoke not.

Put out the fire in a hot, itching, unhealthy skin with Weaver's Ointment. Use it for eczema, nettle rash, tetter and salt rheum.

JUST TO BEGIN.

"I reckon John'll make his mark in the world one of these days." "Mebbe he will," replied the father, "but I wish he'd take the hoe and put a few dints into it by way of practice."

Stomach "Scouts."—Ever notice the scum and furrows that steal into the face of the sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic stomach ailments? Watch the sunrise break in the lines vanish when Dr. Von Schantz's Pineapple Tablets are given a chance to show their power. One lady, in writing of their efficacy in her case, calls them "A heaven-born healer." 25 cents.—120

THE SILENT TWAIN.

"Miss Bloomer seems to keep her youth still," remarked Miss Gode, "George," replied Miss Chellus, "she keeps her age quiet."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE IN.

No fewer than fifteen persons in the village of Thornecombe, near Sherborne, England—four per cent. of the population—have reached the age of ninety. The oldest is Mrs. Hunt, who has passed her ninety-second birthday, and five generations of her family are living in the village. Of the fourteen octogenarians, one is eighty-seven years of age, one is eighty-six, three eighty-five, one eighty-four, three eighty-two, three eighty-one, and two eighty; while there are twenty septuagenarians, two of whom are only a few months short of eighty years of age.

Philanthropy is said to relieve men occasionally who are troubled with dyspepsia of the conscience.

Rheumatism Cured.

Why do you suffer—Starr's Magic Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starr's, take no other, send direct to us. \$1.00 per bottle. Osborn Remedy Co., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

OHENILLE CURTAINS

and all kinds of house furnishings, also LACE CURTAINS, DYED, LIKE NEW, Write to us about yours.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Box 155, Montreal

RHEUMATISM

In any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 24 hours by Dr. Von Schantz's Pineapple Tablets. Money promptly refunded, mailed anywhere \$1.00. Write for description booklet. Agents wanted. MANITIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

APPLE TREES.

Before buying write us, or see our agent near you, for prices. We have the largest stock of fruit trees to be found in Canada. We pay the freight.

Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries, Ont.

SHE COUNTED.

"Bridget!" No answer. "Bridget!" Again no answer. "Bridget!" "O'm comin', mum." "Well, why didn't you come when I first called you?" "Shure, an' Oi only hurd ye call the third time."

Common Sense and Modern Medical Science have reversed the almost universal belief that Rheumatism cannot be cured. The great South American Kidney Cure has turned the tables and made Rheumatism a trifled, safe, simple and permanent cure. Thousands have testified that it has cured them in three days.—122

UNPARDONABLE PRESUMPTION.

"The impudence of that woman lecturer astounded me," indignantly claimed Mrs. Struckoyle. "She called us 'yellow-workers,' and she isn't in our set at all!"

"A Little Calf, You Know," will become a great danger if it be allowed to reach the lungs. Nip the little in the bud with Allen's Lung Balm, a sure remedy containing no opiates.

Mrs. De Blank (bride of a year)—"I don't see what has changed you so, George." George—"I have not changed." "You have." You treat me now exactly as you treat your wife. There was a time when I was not a mere companion. I was a pet." "Yes, dear; but then you never got in a pet."

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cough or Croup, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be faster? If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH 25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

ISSUE NO. 12-05

A New License Bill.

Hon. Mr. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary, brought down a new License Bill in the Provincial Legislature on Tuesday last. The new bill makes a substantial increase in license fees, and a larger proportion will go to municipalities. The new scale of license fees is as follows:

Cities of 100,000 population and over, tavern \$1,200; shop \$1,000.
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000, shop and tavern \$700 each.
Cities of 10,000 to 50,000, shop and tavern \$500 each.
Towns of 5,000 to 10,000, shop and tavern \$450 each.
Towns of less than 5,000, shop and tavern \$350 each.
Villages, tavern, \$250; shop \$270.
Townships, tavern, \$120; shop \$200.
Provincial districts, tavern \$120; shop \$500.

The total increase in fees will be \$714,000, of which \$857,000 will go to municipalities, or \$283,000 more than they are getting now.

Licensing of all bar-tenders at a fee of \$2.
Cancellation of the license of any hotel-keeper found guilty of any three offences against the Act or regulations within three years.

Protection of witnesses in cases against hotel-keepers.
Every first offence shall be called a first offence, every second offence a second offence, and every third offence a third offence. Any inspector found calling a second offence a first offence shall be dismissed.

There shall be no increase in licenses in New Ontario.

The Government takes to itself the power to veto any license, and also to over-ride the work of any Board of License Commissioners in cancelling a license, if either course is deemed in the best interest of the public.

Dairymen Ask for Appointment of Sanitary Inspectors

A strong joint deputation from the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations waited on Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Tuesday, March 6, and urged the appointment by the Government of provincial officers, whose duty it will be to see that cheese factories and creameries are kept in a clean, sanitary condition. The Government was asked also for legislation that will make it impossible for a farmer whose milk has been refused at one factory to take the same milk to another factory.

The deputation made out a strong case, particularly on the first point, and Hon. Nelson Monteith at the close of the interview stated that he was much impressed with the arguments that had been presented.

When Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Grenville, Conservative, brought up his bill to reduce the number of shop liquor licenses, for second reading, in the Ontario Legislature, Mr. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, strongly opposed the project, and the mover was forced to withdraw it. The bill provided for the abolishing of shop licenses in communities of less than three thousand people. Mr. Ferguson took the view that a liquor license should only be granted as a matter of public convenience, and that in small places shop licenses were not a necessity and served no good purpose whatever. Mr. Hanna, in announcing the fate of the bill, stated that for thirty years the number of shop licenses had been decreasing and that very few of them were now left.

By her will Miss Susan B. Anthony leaves \$10,000 to the women's suffragist movement.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has definitely decided to withdraw from the leadership of the Conservative party in the Senate, and a ballot through the mail will be taken for the selection of his successor.

Some time during Saturday night burglars entered the general store of N. Mills in Shannonville. They broke open the till, securing \$5 in small change, besides taking several pairs of boots. They left no clue.

The New York State Assembly passed a bill which would prohibit the docking of horses' tails and the importation of docked horses from other states.

The jury investigating the Norman tragedy at North Bay has brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide, that Percy Norman killed his father, Edward Norman, in defense of his mother.

In the earthquake on the island of Formosa, on Saturday, the whole island was shaken continually from early morning until late at night. Thousands of natives perished, and the damage is estimated at least \$45,000,000.

A hot steel ingot weighing several tons dropped from the tongs holding it in the Steel Works at Sydney, N. S., crashed through a steel floor, crushed a workman to death, and burned his body beyond recognition.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also with out a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Morton & Haight.

THE PLANET JUPITER.

There are Practically No Seasons in This Distant World.

Taking the earth's mean distance from the sun at 92,798,950 miles, the mean distance of Jupiter from the sun will be 482,803,970 miles. The eccentricity of its elliptical orbit being .04825, its distance from the sun at perihelion is 459,507,760 miles and at aphelion 506,100,180 miles. Between its greatest and least distances, therefore, there is a difference of 46,592,420 miles, or about one-half the earth's mean distance from the sun. The inclination of Jupiter's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic being only 1 degree 18 minutes 41 seconds, or less than that of any of the other large planets with the exception of Uranus, the planet never departs much from the ecliptic, and hence it was called by the ancients the "ecliptic planet." Its period of revolution round the sun is 11 years 314.5 days.

The inclination of its axis of rotation being nearly at right angles to the plane of its orbit, there are practically no seasons in this distant world, and the only variation in the heat and light at any point on its surface would be that due to the comparatively small variation in its distance from the sun referred to above. Its mean distance from the sun being 5.2028 times the earth's mean distance from the sun, it follows that the heat and light received by Jupiter are 27 times (5.2 squared) less than the earth receives. The amount of heat received from the sun by this planet is very small, and were it constituted like the earth its surface should be perpetually covered by frost and snow. Far from this being the case, the telescope shows its atmosphere to be in a state of constant and wonderful change.

These extraordinary changes cannot possibly be due to the solar heat, and they have suggested the idea that the planet may perhaps be in a red-hot state, a miniature sun—in fact, glowing with inherent heat. The great brilliancy of its surface, the "albedo," as it is called, and its small density—less than that of the sun—are facts in favor of this hypothesis. As the attraction of Jupiter's enormous mass would render the materials near its center of much greater density than those near its surface, the latter must be considerably lighter than water and may possibly be in the gaseous state.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Let the child choose his ideals from the many that are presented to him.

Boys and girls saturated with low literature form low ideas, which cling to them through life.

To teach concentration should be the end and aim of all school instruction.—New York World.

Study the child, find out what his capabilities are and show him that you take an interest in him.

Let the children see how ugly low ideals are and then encourage them to study the lives of great men.

The whole life and future usefulness of a child depend largely on the way his mind is trained at school.

Many a child's life is ruined by having parents or teachers who do not take the trouble to understand his capability.

It is more important for the mother to superintend her son's reading than to see that he wears the latest thing in collars.

The character depends upon the ideals, and the ideals are the standard which the parent or teacher sets before the child.

The Miner's Inch.

In California the miner's inch is the flow of about 8,796 gallons of water per minute. Fifty miner's inches are equivalent to one cubic foot per second. The most common measurement is under a mean pressure of four inches, through an aperture two inches high and two inches above the bottom of the box, the plank being one and a quarter inches thick and the height of water above the aperture three inches, giving a mean pressure of four inches. Each square inch of the aperture represents one miner's inch, or about 1.2 cubic feet flow per minute.—Maxwell's Tallyman.

Popes and Their Beards.

If we are to believe the old proverb, prophets have always had beards for the faithful to swear by. Not so with the popes. From the time of St. Peter down to the year 1153 the popes all wore full beards, but for the next four centuries they were cleanly shaven. Then came a period of two centuries in which they again wore the beard, but from the year 1700 until the present time the smooth face alone has been seen in the papal line.

Starving, but Not For Bread.

A beggar who informed a gentleman well known for his philanthropy that he was dying of starvation was presented by the worthy man with a loaf of bread. The would be benefactor was considerably startled, however, at the indignant surprise of the emaciated one. "I'm not bread hungry!" said that individual haughtily.—London Globe.

Had Not Observed It.

Mr. Upjohn (at the banquet)—The colonel is a good dinner speaker, but did you notice how queerly he mixed his metaphors? Mr. Struckly—Why—er—no. He's been taking 'em straight, I think, so far.

Witch Is His Line.

"Could you do the landlady in the 'Lady of Lyons'?" asked the manager of the seedy actor. "Well, I should think I might. I have done a good many landladies."—Kansas City Independent.

ORIGIN OF FIRE.

The Curious Story Told by the South Sea Islanders.

The south sea islanders tell a curious story of the origin of fire. If they are to be believed, they came into possession of that useful element in the following manner: A great whale was once washed ashore upon one of their islands during the prevalence of a terrible hurricane. The monster became entangled in a grove of tall trees (a species of evergreens whose branches easily ignite) and while gnawing his teeth in his impotent rage struck off a spark which lighted the grove and consumed both trees and whale. Fires which are said to have been perpetuated since the day of the "great whale fire" may yet be seen burning in many parts of the islands.

Another fire legend, believed in by the inhabitants of the islands to the north of the ones in which the "great whale fire" is preserved, is to the effect that a great air dragon (probably lightning) breathed upon a tall tree and set its branches on fire. From the coals left from this fire they learned of its great value and have ever since used the element for domestic purposes and in their religious ceremonies. They also have a tradition that the time will come when the dragon will return for the fire and that no man will be able to withstand him and save the sacred spark except he be a person born with pink eyes, fair skin and white hair. For this reason the birth of an albino is always hailed as a good omen and his or her person guarded with jealous care, so as to preserve life to its utmost limit. Marionette mentions seeing a "fire god" or "fire guard" (albino) while on his visit to the islands who was believed to be at least 155 years old and who had always been provided for by the tribe.

Refinesque, who made south sea island myths and legends a study for years, is of the opinion that the return of the dragon for his fire is symbolic of death and the flight of the spirit.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

According to Tradition, Pan Taught Mortals How to Make Bread.

Man has not always eaten the fine wheaten bread which is so frequently served today, and yet it would be necessary to go far back into prehistoric times to find the period in which some kind of bread was not baked. Sarah, who cooked for Abraham, the "father of nations," made bread just as her ancestors had made it for hundreds of years before her time. She prepared a paste of flour and water and, having shaped it into round, flat pieces, buried it in the ashes of the hearth. It was many years before the Jewish people knew any other kind of bread, although there were times when these flat cakes were baked upon the gridiron until they were dry and brittle enough to be broken by the hand.

According to tradition, it was Pan—the god with the face and legs of a goat—who first taught mortals how to make bread. According to the same authority, it was the goddess Ceres who taught the Greeks how to cultivate corn and Megalarte and Megalomaze who instructed them in the art of kneading flour and baking loaves in ovens. So successful were their pupils, however, that at one time no less than seventy-two kinds of bread were evolved out of various combinations of milk, oil, honey, cheese and wine with the flour of that period.

For a very long time the Romans were eaters of gruel, the art of parching corn and of conveying it into flour having been taught to them by King Numa (1715 B. C.), while the baking of the compound was only introduced with the worship of Fornax. Permanent public bakehouses were in use in Rome as early as 630 B. C. Strangely enough, however, in the midst of the bewildering progress of the centuries bread is one thing that has shown but little improvement.

England Afloat.

England's naval supremacy began in 1688 with the defeat of the renowned Spanish armada. This fleet consisted of 130 vessels, carrying 2,500 cannon and 30,000 men, while the English navy consisted of but fifty vessels no bigger than yachts and thirty of the queen's ships. When the conflict was over the Spaniards had lost eighty ships and 10,000 men. A medal struck to commemorate this great event had for its motto, "He sent out his arrows, and he scattered them."

What a "Hurricane" Is.

"Hurricane" is the old Spanish name for a West Indies cyclone, but it is used by modern meteorologists to designate a long continued wind of extreme violence. In Beaumont's scale the different winds are classed as "light," "gentle," "fresh" and "strong" breezes. The next is a "stiff" breeze, then a "strong" wind, and then we strike the "gales." The "gales" run through three or four classes, the last merging into the "hurricane."

An Apt Retort.

"Fools sometimes ask questions that wise men cannot answer," remarked the professor in the course of his lecture.

"Then that explains why so many of us get plucked in our examinations," said the flippant student.—Home Notes.

Shifting a Burden.

"Aren't you the man I gave a pie to the other day?"

"Yes, lady."

"What did you do with it?"

"I gave it to my brother; he's stronger than I."

What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.—Carlisle.

CARPET SECTION.

We are anxious that every Lady should see our display of Carpets. Continually increasing business in this section has encouraged us to place in stock this season a wider assortment of the most beautiful Housefurnishings procurable.

Be sure and include this department in your visit this Spring.

There is a wealth of CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Etc. that will be a pleasure to all who view, especially House-keepers.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Filled to overflowing with the newest styles in Ladies' Wearing Apparel, our Mantle Department, one of the largest and best equipped in Canada, awaits your inspection.

Handsome Imported Jackets, stylish, new-tailored costumes from Canada's leading manufacturers; dainty Waists and Underwear—a showing worthy of every Ladies' careful inspection.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

THE STEEL SQUARE.

Story of the Invention of the Tool Used by Carpenters.

The large steel squares used by carpenters are such common tools that perhaps few know when and where they were first made and how they came to be used or even give the matter a thought. The making of them is a great industry now, but when the last century came in there was not one in use.

The inventor was a poor Vermont blacksmith, Silas Howes, who lived in South Shaftsbury.

One dull, rainy day a peddler of tinware called at his shop to have the blacksmith fasten a shoe on his horse. Such peddlers traveled up and down the country, calling at every farmhouse, buying everything in the way of barter. This one had a number of worn-out steel saws that he had picked up in various places. Howes bargained for them, shoeing the peddler's horse and receiving the saws in payment, and each thought he had an excellent trade.

His idea was to polish and weld two saws together at right angles and thus make a rule or measure superior to anything then in use. After a few attempts he succeeded in making a square, marked it off into inches and fractions of inches and found that it answered every purpose that he intended it for.

In the course of a few weeks he made quite a number during his spare hours. These he sent out by the peddlers, who found every carpenter eager to buy one. Soon he found orders coming in faster than he could supply the demand. One of his steel "squares" would sell for \$5 or \$6, which was five times as much as it cost him.

He applied for and obtained a patent on his invention so that no one else could deprive him of the profit it gave him. It was just after the war of 1812, and money was scarce and difficult to get, but he worked early and late, and as he earned money he bought iron and hired men to help him. In a few years he was able to erect a large factory and put in machinery for the making of squares, which by this time had found their way all over the country and had made their inventor famous.

Such was the small beginning of a large and important industry. People came miles to see the wonderful forges, the showers of sparks flying from beneath the heavy hammers, and listen to the din of the thousand workmen.

Silas Howes lived to be a millionaire, and he did a great deal of good with his money.—Congregationalist.

Over 800 people left Toronto on Tuesday for the Northwest.

The Alberta Orange Grand Lodge has passed a resolution condemning the Autonomy Bill because of its perpetuation of separate schools.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Manufactured by HAIR VIGOR, JOINT CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secret. We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

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" with picture and book.....1.85
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.60
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.80
The Canadian Dairyman.....1.80

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

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No. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Exam. Vitrified Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When good nature is noisy it is al-
most as disagreeable as ill nature.
You are interesting to your friends
as long as you are keeping something
from them.
Never watch others unless you are
prompted by the desire to find some-
thing to applaud.
Somehow your right always seems
full grown and the other man's right is
a dwarf in comparison.

If you know of any patience that is
not the patience of a mother, compared
with that kind it is an adulterated
brand.

A good many times when you think
you are accepting a complimentary
from a friend you are getting a seat
in the gallery at box prices.

If we could see our backs, we would
probably find them blushing at things
said behind them to spare the feelings
of our faces.

Age of Some Noted Universities.

It is said the University of Oxford
was founded by King Alfred the Great
in 872. The University of Cambridge,
or rather, the first of the colleges at
present comprised in it, was founded
by Hugo, bishop of Ely, in 1257. The
University of Paris was founded by
King Philip II. about the year 1200.
The first German university was estab-
lished at Prague in 1348. Trinity col-
lege, Dublin, was incorporated by royal
charter in 1591. The University of
Edinburgh was first chartered in 1552
by King James VI. of Scotland. Har-
vard college was founded at Cam-
bridge, or, as it was then known, New-
town, Mass., in 1636. Yale university
was first established at Saybrook,
Conn., in 1700. It removed to its pre-
sent location, New Haven, in 1716.

Swallowed Her Dead Husband.

The only case on record of a dis-
solate widow swallowing the remains
of her dead husband is that of Ar-
temisia drinking a glass of wine in
which the ashes of Mausolus had been
stirred for that purpose. The parties
to this remarkable transaction were
brother and sister and also husband
and wife. Mausolus was king of Caria
and reigned about 300 years before
Christ. After his death his remains
were burned and the ashes disposed of
as related.

Consolation.

The honeymoon was over, and the
husband, returning from business, was
grieved to find his little wife crying
bitterly. "Oh, George," she sobbed,
"such a dreadful thing has happened.
I had made you a beautiful pie all my-
self, and Fido went and ate it!" "Well,
never mind, my dear," he said cheer-
fully, "we can easily buy another dog."

Success in Business.

The path of success in business is in-
variably the path of common sense.
Notwithstanding all that is said about
"lucky bits," the best kind of success
in every man's life is not that which
comes by accident.—S. Smiles.

Bred to It.

"He seems to see the worst side of
everybody."
"He can't help it. He's an amateur
photographer."—Washington Star.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies

Its pleasant taste and prompt action
have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fa-
vorite with the mothers of small children.
It quickly cures their coughs and colds
and prevents any danger of pneumonia or
other serious consequences. It not only
cures croup, but when given as soon as
the croupy cough appears will prevent the
attack. For sale by Morton & Haight.

The well known druggists, Morton &
Haight, have been appointed agents
for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Nerve Cure,
Cataclinal Powder, Ointment, &c., as
well as for South American Nerve Cure,
and the Rheumatic Cure.

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In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
30 cents. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per time each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
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Mail & Ex. 8.27 a.m. Passenger. 10.17 a.m.
Passenger. 11.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Our winter commenced this year in
the middle of March, and now there is
plenty of snow for good sleighing.

The regular meeting of the Chosen
Friends takes place on Friday evening
the 23rd, at 8 o'clock. Members will
kindly bear this in mind.

The Public Library Board has de-
cided to give a concert and entertain-
ment in the Opera House on Friday
evening April 27th. Proceeds to be
used in paying for books, etc.

F. J. Reilly, who has served a year in
the Belleville jail for complicity in the
bogus ballot box conspiracy, was re-
leased of Tuesday. He left for Kingston,
and from there will go to the home of
his mother at Ottawa.

As this is the season for Deakin Skins
and Eggs, remember we are buying and
paying the highest cash prices.
FRED. ROLLINS.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Geo.
Lyons gave to a few of his friends an
oyster supper before leaving for the
West. The evening was spent in games
and music till the early part of the
night, when the crowd dispersed well
pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

A car load of horses, farm implements
and other effects belonging to Mr. John
Conley was shipped from here on Tues-
day last to Weyburn, Assa. Mr. Will
Fletcher accompanied the car, but he
intends going to Calgary to take a pos-
ition in that growing town.

CALVES WANTED.—The highest price
paid for good fat calves delivered at Stirling
station on Tuesday, April 3rd, and
every Tuesday thereafter.
D. UTMAN.

The program and tea given by the
Junior Mission Band of St. Andrew's
church was quite successful. The pro-
gram given by the children was entire-
ly missionary and they were kindly as-
sisted by Miss Lithgow and Miss Maud
Ward who each rendered very suitable
songs. The proceeds amounted to \$9.

Our enterprising liveryman, Mr. Jas.
Ackers, is continually adding to his
splendid outfit, having purchased this
week a fine three-seated carriage from
Messrs. Lanktree & French. Mr. Ackers
since taking up this vocation has met
with great success, having had to in-
crease his number of horses to meet the
growing demand.

A curiosity to a great many has been
on exhibition for the past few days in
the store of Clarke & Son, jewellers.
It is a meteoric stone picked up by Roscoe
Rosebush, and which fell near the
grave pit on the evening of March 14th.
It is about the size of a baseball and
looks as if it was composed mostly of
iron ore. This luminous body was seen
in its flight by a number of people.

FARM FENCING.—High grade, coil
spring wire. Any number of wires or up-
rights. Perfect clamp, makes fence rigid.
Write me before ordering. I can surprise
you.
J. FRAPPY, Campbellford.

Mr. A. Hatton, who has been agent
of the C.P.R. at Fort William for many
years, has been transferred at his own
request to Cranbrook, B.C., where he
will be chief dispatcher of the Crow's
Nest Division. He has promised to give
our readers a little account of the place
later on. It is said to possess a very
healthy climate; and it was on account
of his wife's health that he wished to be
removed from Fort William.

The Havelock Standard of last week
has an account of the elopement and
marriage of a young couple from Marmora
township. The two in question, Miss
Minnie Winfield, aged 16, and Frank
Bedora, aged 20, of the same place,
drove to Havelock on Wednesday and
were married during the evening, after-
ward registering at the Dineen House.
The father of the bride was opposed to
the match and followed the young
couple, but arrived too late. He want-
ed his daughter to accompany him
home, but she refused to leave her hus-
band, and he left for home after receiv-
ing a promise that they would return in
the morning, which they did, when no
doubt they were forgiven.

A Successful Stirling Girl.

The many friends of Miss Jennie Mc-
Caw nurse-in-training in the Buffalo
Hospital will be pleased to learn that in
the examination of the second year in
first place. She has now entered upon
her final year and it is hoped that she
may be quite as successful in that as in
the previous years.

Alex. Patterson, of Belleville was on
trial in the County Court before Judge
Deroche on Monday afternoon on the
charge of assault with bodily harm to his
wife, and was found guilty. The judge
saying there was no doubt in his mind
that all Mrs. Patterson had told of
the assault was true. He deferred
sentence until Saturday, on request of
the prisoner's counsel, who said a mon-
etary agreement might be reached be-
tween the prisoner and wife, which
might mitigate the Judge's view.

Kennedy-Phillips.

A quiet home wedding took place in
our village yesterday, when Miss Bea-
trice Phillips, of this village, was united
in marriage to Mr. Harry Kennedy, of
Toronto. The wedding was a private
one, only a few of the friends of the con-
trasting parties being present. The
bride received many valuable presents,
attesting her well deserved popularity.
For once the groom was not overlooked,
Harry having been presented (by the firm
employing him) with a check for
\$100.

The Rev J. C. Bell was the officiating
clergyman.

The happy couple, amid showers of
and congratulations, took the 10.17
train for Toronto, their future home.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The annual meeting of Stirling
Cheese Board was held in the Council
Chamber on Saturday afternoon. The
different cheese factories of this section
were well represented.

Messrs. J. F. Belshaw and W. J.
Spry, the auditors, made their report,
showing a balance on hand of \$8.80.
The report was adopted.

The following officers were elected
for 1906:

President—J. F. Thompson.
1st Vice-Pres.—J. W. Sager.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Geo. W. Green.
Treasurer—W. T. Smith.
Auditors—W. T. Smith and Mr. Burkitt.

On motion the thanks of the Board
was tendered Mr. John Tanner for his
services as President for the past two
years.

The Secretary was instructed to visit
the Presidents of the Marmora factories
and try to get them to sell on the Stirling
Board.

The Board adjourned until the first
Wednesday in May at two o'clock.

Sidney Council.

Council met at the Town Hall on
Monday, March 5th. Members all
present. Minutes of the last meeting
read and adopted.

Mr. Anderson was heard in reference
to a grant on a bridge across back chan-
nel of River Trent on lot 2, con. 9, con-
necting the mainland with Anderson's
island.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by
Mr. Scott, that action be delayed until
next meeting re above bridge. Carried.
Mr. Harvey Hogle was heard in
reference to account re care of Jas.
Knox's stock. Moved by Mr. Scott,
seconded by Mr. Ketcheson that no
action be taken in this matter. Carried.

John Jesse Smith was placed on pay
list for \$10.
A communication was read from E.
Finkle re road between 1st and 2nd
concessions. Moved by Mr. Ketcheson
seconded by Mr. Scott, that the com-
munication be referred to Road Survey-
or. Carried.

A communication was read from
Stephen Tufts re town line road be-
tween Sidney and Thurlow, between
3rd and 9th concessions. Moved by Mr.
Scott, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, that
Mr. Tufts notify his petitioners that as
soon as Thurlow was ready to spend \$25
Sidney was ready to spend an equal
amount. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sullivan seconded by
Mr. Knight, that account from Murray
township re town line bridge Sidney
and Murray, 4th con. Sidney, for \$23.21
be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded
by Mr. Knight, that Mr. White consult
solicitor re order issued by Mr. T. A.
O'Rourke, P.M., in reference to Wm.
O. Sullivan, infant, with power to act.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr.
Ketcheson, that the auditors' report be
received and accepted, and that the
auditors be placed on the pay list for \$8
each. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr.
Knight, that the treasurer's bondsmen,
Wm. A. Shaw, Robert Coulson, George
H. Smith, be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr.
Ketcheson, that the following accounts
be paid: D. Benedict \$8; The Advocate
\$1.25; C. B. Seabury \$1.75; The
Trenton Courier \$6; John Kiernan \$1.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded
by Mr. White, that the collector receive
\$110 salary for this year. Carried.

Mrs. Norris Phillips was placed on
pay list for \$10 and Mrs. Clifford for \$6.
Moved by Mr. Scott seconded by Mr.
Knight that the Treasurer honor the
Road Surveyor's order up to \$300 at one
time. Carried.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay
insurance on Hall, \$15.

A communication was read from Mr.
Pouton re refund on taxes.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded
by Mr. Knight that action be taken
re above. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded
by Mr. Knight, that as a token of re-
spect to our old and respected clerk of
this township, Mr. F. B. Prior, this
Council grant to Mrs. Prior on behalf
of the township of Sidney, \$45, the
amount of funeral expenses. Carried.

A by-law appointing pound keepers
and Fence Viewers for 1906 was read a
first, second and third time and num-
bered 520.

Application having been received
from Alex. Ranko asking Council to
change him from S. No. 20 to S. No.
19, Mr. Scott gave notice of a by-
law to be introduced at next meeting
of Council to change N. 1 of lot 21 in con.
7 from S. No. 20 to S. No. 19.

The Clerk was instructed by Council
to forward the following to Mrs. F. B.
Prior and that the same be recorded on
the minutes of the Council:
To Mrs. F. B. Prior, Wallbridge.

It is with feelings of deep regret that
we have learned of the death of our es-
teemed friend, Mr. F. B. Prior, who
served this township for thirty-four
years with the greatest satisfaction as
Clerk of same, and having been recog-
nized as an authority on Municipal
Law, we hereby record our appreciation
of his services and feel that in this act
of Providence the township of Sidney
has lost one of its truest and best
friends. We extend to you our heart-
felt sympathy in this sore trial and
trust that God may supply the promised
grace in this bereavement.
Mr. Knight gave notice that he would
introduce a by-law at next meeting to

change the statute labor tax from 50c.
to 75c. per day.

Moved by Mr. White seconded by
Mr. Ketcheson, that Council give no-
tice to meet again on Monday, May
22nd, clerk to advertise Council at 9 a.m.
and Court of Revision at 11 a.m. Car-
ried.

A. M. CHAPMAN, T'p Clerk.

Surprise Party.

On Wednesday evening, March 7th,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Rodgers were
pleasantly surprised when about forty
of their friends and neighbors entered
their home in a body. Shortly after
their entrance Mrs. W. H. Reid called
the gathering to order, and Mrs. Robt.
Lanigan was appointed chairman.
Mrs. W. A. Reid was called upon and
read the following address:

DEAR MRS. RODGERS.—Some explana-
tion is surely necessary to you for what
may seem to be an unwarranted intrusion
into your home by your visitors this eve-
ning. We wish to make you understand
by a few words as well as by our general
deportment that we have nothing but the
kindest of feelings towards you and yours,
and it is these kind feelings that suggested
to us, while we have been going out eve-
ning after evening and having a happy
time, that you, by force of circumstances,
have been prevented from joining our
circle.

We do not wish you to think while
you are tied in the house by your little
family that we have forgotten you. Many
a time have we missed your genial counte-
nance and happy presence from our little
gatherings, and wished that you could be
with us in our homes and the homes of
our friends, and we come to your home
to-night to tell you this in a fond way,
and to ask you to accept this fruit dish
and upon as a token of our will and our
remembrance of you, to be a reminder of
the free and hearty love of your friends
and neighbors.

Signed on behalf of your friends and
neighbors,
MRS. HENRY REID,
MRS. ROBT. LANIGAN,
MRS. THOS. DONNAN,
MRS. ALFRED REID.

Ridge Road, March 7th, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers thanked their
friends for the present and wished them
a pleasant and enjoyable evening in
their home. The ladies furnished lunch
and games, music, and dancing provid-
ed amusement to the satisfaction of all.

A new Methodist Church is to be
built in Campbellford. The cost is es-
timated at \$20,000.

The post office and a store at New-
burg were broken into by burglars on
Monday night. They got nothing at
the post office, but secured \$36 by blow-
ing up the safe in the store.

Some Grand Trunk cars at Belleville
station were broken into on Tuesday
night, and a quantity of flour and grain
stolen. Mr. John Lucas, of Cannifton,
was arrested on Wednesday charged
with the theft.

PERSONALS.

Mr. A. L. Hough visited Port Hope this
week.

Mr. Fred. McKee visited Toronto for a
few days this week.

Mr. Harry Clarke visited his home in
Warkworth on Sunday last.

Miss Cora Wheeler is visiting her sister,
Mrs. O. F. Butler, Marmora.

Miss McDonald, of Belleville, was the
guest of Miss Emma Fletcher this week.

Mr. J. D. McCann returned to Hornella-
ville on Monday, after spending a few
days here.

Mrs. John Hutchison, of Montreal, Que.,
is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. McCann,
this week.

Mr. P. Owens of Marmora, accompanied
by Miss A. McGrath, visited friends here
on Sunday.

Col. J. E. Halliwell is attending the
Grand Black Chapter of Eastern Ontario
now in session at Lindsay.

Miss Bertha Shaw returned yesterday
from Campbellford, where she has been
visiting friends for some weeks.

Mr. E. B. Ashley, of Madoc, is spending
a few days in town. He expects to leave
for the north in the near future.

Mr. R. J. Ranney's family arrived last
evening, and will shortly take up their
residence in the Parker homestead. Miss
Atkinson, a niece of Mr. Ranney, accom-
panied them, and will remain for a few
weeks.

Auction Sales.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.—On the premises,
Front St., Stirling, all the Household Fur-
niture, etc. belonging to Mr. Jacob Loucks.
Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auc.

Births.

BAKER.—At Belleville on March 5th, to Mr.
and Mrs. Jesse Baker, a son.

HAGGERTY.—In Rawdon, on March 14th to
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haggerty, a son.

HEATH.—At Spring Brook on March 15th,
to Mr. and Mrs. David Heath, a daughter.

WINSON.—At Sidney on March 17th, to Mr.
and Mrs. Bidwell Winsor, a daughter.

Married.

DONNEY-CHRISTIE.—At the residence of the
bride's father, since on Wednesday, March
7th, by the Rev. C. Price, the Charles Wesley
Donney, of Winnipeg, Man., and Miss Rachel
Elizabeth Christie, of Sidney, Ont.

KENNEDY-PHILLIPS.—At residence of the
bride's aunt, Miss E. Conley, Stirling, on Wed-
nesday, March 22d, by the Rev. J. C. Bell,
Miss Beatrice Phillips of Stirling, and Mr.
Harry Kennedy of Toronto.

Deaths.

McKIM.—In Rawdon, on March 17th, Polly
McKIM, widow of the late Elias McKim, aged
73 years, 1 month and 8 days.

HAGGERTY.—In Rawdon, on March 21st,
Andrew E. Haggerty, 21 years, 11 months, and 2 days. Funeral on
Friday at 1 o'clock. Service in St. John's
Church, Stirling.

Card of Thanks.

I take this opportunity of thanking the
public for their liberal patronage, while
working at the barber business in this
town for the past six years.
W. W. HAGERMAN.

BERRY PLANTS

I guarantee strong well-rooted plants
true to name.
STRAWBERRY.—Bismark, Improved Wil-
son, Excelsior, 50c. a hundred.
RASPBERRIES, best early and late kinds,
\$1.00 per hundred.
CHOICE LONG BLACKBERRY PLANTS.—
L'ORÉAL, new variety, enormously
productive, and choice flavor, or SNYDER
a large abundant yielder, only \$1.00 per
hundred, or less than half usual prices.
J. FRAPPY,
River Valley.

Stirling's New Store.

Dainty White WAISTINGS from 15c. to 25c. per yd.

Grenadine MUSLINS from 12c. to 27c. per yd.

White CAMBRIC for Ladies' Fine Underwear, 36 in. wide,
13c. to 15c. yd.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS, white and dove, from 50c. to
\$1.25.

Special Value in Black and Colored DRESS GOODS.

Special Value in LADIES' WHITE UNDERWEAR.

Special STRIPE FLANNELETTE, 32 in. wide, regular
10c., our price 8c. per yd.

G. W. ANDERSON.

P. S.—Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The Annual Meeting of Stirling Cheese
Board will be held in the Opera
House, on Saturday, March 17th, at two
o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing
officers and other important business. A
full attendance is requested.

JOHN TANNER, President. W. T. SINE, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 25, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, and
the Brick Dwelling by Oak Lake. For
further particulars apply to
THOMAS HAMBLIN.

Garden Seeds

We have just received sev-
eral Thousand Packages of
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
all new and fresh, which we
will sell at half the regular
price.

Two 5c. packages for 5c. or
25c. per doz. packages.

Government Standard

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED
also for Sale.

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

MORTON & HAIGHT,

Druggists, Opticians, Stationers, &c.,
STIRLING.

WANTED

M. Charles

A merchant in St. Petersburg, was playing with his handsome little son, an orphan, when he was sat an expression which told that he was not a well-to-do man, and considered him a blessing from God. Then a stranger, a Pole, and with him were four ailing, shivering children.

"Here are the children," he said. "The merchant looked at the Pole with a questioning glance.

"What are they? Who has sent you here?"

"They belong to nobody," said the Pole, "except to a woman who died of the snow, seven weeks ago, and whose children, you can see, are very poor. I am here to take care of them until they are well, but the Pole replied calmly, 'If you are M. Charles I have come to the right place.' Yes, said the merchant, he was M. Charles.

Now it happened that a Frenchwoman, a prosperous, kindly widow, had lived for many years at Moscow, but when, five years ago, the French had entered that city, she had shown them more kindness than the inhabitants could be denied. And she had lost her house and her possessions, saving nothing but her five children, then she was accused of siding with the enemy, and ordered to leave the city and the country. Otherwise she would have gone to St. Petersburg, where a wealthy cousin was living. When she had reached the city, she was entirely without means to continue the long journey, then a large-hearted Russian prince, to whom she told her story, gave her three hundred rubles, and when he heard that she was a cousin of St. Petersburg, he let her free to choose whether she would continue her journey to France or turn back and go to St. Petersburg, provided with a passport.

The poor woman, in doubt, looked at her eldest boy, because he was more intelligent and more sensible than the others. "Where would you like to go, my boy?" she asked. "Where you are going, mother," she child said, and he was right. For he went into his grave before they left Vilna.

Then the woman bought the necessities for the journey and engaged a Pole to take them for five hundred rubles to her cousin at St. Petersburg, for she thought, "My cousin will pay him." But every day of the long and terrible journey she grew worse, and died on the sixth or seventh day. "Where you are going, mother," her boy had said, and the poor Pole had inherited the children, and they could not go to St. Petersburg, for she was a Pole generally understood when a French child talks Russian to him. The Pole was at his wits' end.

"What am I to do?" he said to himself. "If I turn back, where am I to take them? If I go on, to whom am I to take them?" But something within him said, "Do what you understand to do. Are you to rob the children of the only thing that is left to them—the word which you pledged to their mother?" And so he and the four orphans knelt down by the dead body, and he said the Lord's Prayer in Polish. "And lead us not into temptation," each little one dropped a lump of snow and a tear upon the mother's dead form, in token that they would have given her the last honor of burial if they could, and that now they were but desolate orphans. And after that the Pole drove with the children along the road to St. Petersburg, for he knew that the man who had entrusted the little ones to him would not leave him in the lurch.

When the great city rose before his eyes he did as the hawk does who inquires outside the town gates where he is to put up, and asked the children as best he could, "How are you getting on, and they explained, as well as they could, that they did not know. "What is his name?" he asked, and they said they did not know. "What was their own name?" "Charles," they said; and point that the M. Charles at this beginning of the story is the cousin, and that the children have found a home, and that the story is at an end. But truth is sometimes deeper than fiction. No; the M. Charles at whose house the Pole had arrived with the children was no fiction, and to this hour no one knows the name of the real cousin and where his lives in St. Petersburg.

Thus the poor Pole, in great distress, drove about the city for two days, and tried to get rid of the small Frenchmen. But there was a little boy who said to him, "You want for a couple?" and M. Charles did not even want them as a present, nor would he, indeed, take a single one of them. But as one word led to another, and the Pole told him, simply and feelingly, the whole story, M. Charles began to think, "Well, I must take one of them," and his heart stirred more and more within him. "I will take two," he thought; and when the children, clinging to him with fearful eyes, thinking he was their mother, and God touched his heart, and he felt like a father who sees his own children in tears and sorrow, and he said, "In God's name, if things are as they are, I cannot refuse." And he took all the children. "Sit down awhile," he said to the Pole, "I will order some broth for you." The Pole ate his broth with a good appetite and an easy heart and put down the spoon and said, "I am not got up and did not stir. At last he said, 'Have the kindness to settle with me for the road to Vilna is long.' The woman agreed to pay me 500 rubles." This was rather too much for the kindhearted M. Charles, and an expression passed over his face like the shadow of a drifting cloud over the smiling country. "My good man," he said, "are you not going just a little further? Have I not done enough in taking the children from you without also having to pay the carrier's wages?" For it may happen to the noblest and best of merchants (and to others as well) that he may be driven to drive a good bargain, even if it is only with himself. The Pole replied, "My good sir, I will not tell you to your

face how you appear to me. Have I not done enough in bringing the children to you without also having to do it for nothing? Times are evil, and money is scarce.

"That is exactly my reason," said M. Charles. "If you wish to buy strange children, or so wicked that I should bargain about them? Will you have them back?" And so, once again, one word led to another, and the astonished Pole learnt that M. Charles was not the cousin, but that he was taking in the poor orphans from sheer pity, he said: "Well, if this is so, I am not a rich man, and your company, the French, have seen to it that I did not grow richer—however, if this is good to the poor bairns, anyhow," and the poor fellow brushed tears of pity from his eyes. These tears went straight to the heart of M. Charles. "Here am I," he thought, "and the latter began to drive, and small charges, one after the other, and to bid them good-bye, telling them in Polish to be good and obedient children, then M. Charles said: 'My good friend, just wait a moment. I am not quite so poor that I cannot pay you your well-earned wages, since I have taken the children from you,' and he gave him the 500 rubles. So now the orphans have found a home, and the carrier's wages are paid, and it is perfectly clear that Providence can find a substitute for a nameless cousin even in a great city.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The new Queen of Norway never wore a ring until the token of betrothal was placed on her finger.

Mr. George Mitchell, ex-police constable, author of "Ballads in Blue," and probably the first poet-policeman on record, has been appointed minister at the Wood Street Baptist Chapel, Westminster, England.

The Thakore of Gondal, a State in India, is a regularly qualified physician. Having taken his medical degree in England. His eldest son and heir, two other sons and a daughter, have also been educated in the British Isles. The Thakore practices among his people, giving special attention to the poor.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman derives a great part of his income from a small estate in Glasgow. He is no great landowner. His Belmont Castle estate, on the borders of Perthshire and Forfarshire, extends to less than 2,000 acres. It is good agricultural land, however, and is worth more than \$20,000 a year.

Mme. Albani, like most great singers, is a strict vegetarian. Her diet is of the plainest, and the days preceding important performances are spent in solitude and silence. Mme. Albani believes in hard work. Her pleasures are simple, comprising gardening, of which she is very fond, and an occasional hour with the fishing-rod.

Sir Charles Ross is undoubtedly the largest landowner in the United Kingdom under the rank of a peer. He owns between 300,000 and 400,000 acres in Ross-shire. Sir Charles rowed in the Cambridge eight in 1894, and later entered the Seaforth Highlanders, and for the South African War raised a corps of his own. He has since invented a service rifle, and has since used in Canada, manufactured in a big factory at Quebec, of which he is the head.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P., is one of the most remarkable men at the English Bar. Born in 1844, the son of a Wesleyan minister, he was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prize man at Cambridge in 1868, was President of the Union, and not content with these honors, he became a gold medalist of London University. He had not been long at the Bar when he became a leading authority on patent law, in which his rare mathematical and scientific ability gave him pre-eminence.

Mr. Edshaw, heir to an estate worth \$1,000,000, has refused to accept one penny of his patrimony on the ground that he has not earned it. He is now spending sixteen hours a day in the slums of St. Louis advocating the common brotherhood of man, sleeping in a Salvation Army industrial home, and preparing his own meals on a three-shilling oil stove. He makes his subsistence by selling papers at the street corners, delivering messages for the telegraph companies, and by other odd jobs.

It is interesting to know what a man of London's age and vitality looks on. Here is his day's menu. For breakfast he takes a moderate quantity of buttered toast, with strong tea and an equal portion of milk. Between breakfast and lunch he eats a few raisins. For lunch he has a hot vegetable soup with dry toast soaked in the vegetables, especially potatoes cooked in their jackets, and whatever green-stuff is in season. Then he sleeps from a quarter to a half an hour. Tea is similar to breakfast, with the occasional addition of a few macaroons. For supper he takes invariably a plate of rice and milk.

Gustave Nordin, the Swede, who paddled his own canoe from Stockholm to Paris, is a fine living testimonial to vegetarianism. During his arduous voyage he lived on apples, a small supply of milk, water, and some bread. The Swede states that he undertook the task to show what could be done by a man who has given up meat, tea, coffee, wine, beer, spirits, and tobacco. He states that when in America, at the age of eighteen, he found that he could not digest any of the ordinary food by which mortals are sustained. He was suffering horribly, so he began his regime of fruit, principally apples, on which he thrived and became the robust person that he is to-day.

Mr. William Weightman, a Grimsby butcher boy, left England many years ago, and died in Philadelphia a millionaire. He was a boy of eight when he came to America penniless, but became one of the leading manufacturing chemists in the world. A little sugar-coated quinine pill made Weightman the wealthiest man in Philadelphia, and sole owner of the largest drug laboratories in existence. Where he had begun as errand-boy twenty-five years before he became a millionaire. Weightman's favorite saying was: "I made my money by hard work; why should I give it away?" He never smoked or drank, and to this day he is hale and hearty. He left a fortune of \$1,000,000, leaving all to his only daughter.

About the House

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Sally Lunn.—One quart of flour, four eggs, half-cup of melted butter, one cup of warm milk, one cup of warm water, four tablespoons of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt, half-tablespoonful of soda dissolved in hot water. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, add the milk, butter, soda, and salt, stir in the flour to a smooth batter, and beat the yeast in well. Set to rise in a buttered pudding mold. It will not be light under six hours. Bake steadily three-quarters of an hour, or until a straw thrust into it comes up clean. Eat with butter. This is the genuine old-fashioned "Sally Lunn," and will hardly give place even yet to the newer and faster compounds known under the same name.

Honeycomb Pudding.—One cup of molasses, one cup of raisins, one cup of milk, three tablespoons of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Steam three hours.

To cook potatoes Virginia style.—Pare and boil in as little water as possible; drain, add butter, a little sugar, salt and pepper. Let them brown, then pour over them milk thickened with cornstarch. Let them boil and thicken slightly. Serve hot.

Island Stew.—One pound of fat salt pork cut fine. Put into a saucepan with one pint of water; stew down twenty minutes on a slow fire. Don't let it stick to the bottom. Two young chickens, jointed, and two quarts of tomatoes strained through a colander, one teaspoon black pepper.

Add two cups of rice, one cup of corn, and when it is cooked have ready four boiled potatoes, mashed, with one-quarter pound of butter. When done put on a dish with a can of French peas boiled and spread over the top. Drain the liquor from the peas.

Celery Sandwiches.—To some good whipped cream add grated Parmesan cheese to form a paste, and delicately thin slices of bread with the paste and sprinkle well with finely chopped celery. Make just before serving.

Boiled Leg of Mutton with Caper Sauce.—Cut off the shank bone, trim it round, and after washing it, put it into hot salted water, and if it should weigh eight pounds or more boil slowly for three hours. Remove the scum as it rises, and when done place it on a dish, and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Caper Sauce.—Half a pint of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of flour, two ounces of butter. Mix the flour and butter together until they are perfectly smooth, stir this into the boiling water, and add salt to taste. If made with milk, instead of water, let it simmer for an hour. Add two tablespoonfuls of capers with a little vinegar. Serve with the mutton, peas, and mashed potatoes. After this take six green peppers, wash them and cut the stems from the tops. Carefully remove the seeds with a small spoon. Take a cupful of finely chopped celery, and mix with the same quantity of ham and mix with the same quantity of ham and mix with the same quantity of ham.

Stuffed Steak.—Take a tender, round steak and beat well; sprinkle with salt and pepper; then rub over one side one teaspoonful of lard, over which spread a good layer of cold mashed Irish potatoes, seasoned with finely chopped onions, and a teaspoonful of fresh or capers. Roll the steak in the potatoes, and bake in a shallow dish, in which put a pint of warm water, and baste frequently while in the oven. Serve with or without gravy.

Orange Cake.—Whites of nine eggs, two cupfuls of granulated sugar, three heaping cupfuls of butter, one cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Cream the butter, add the sugar and beat for ten minutes. Add the milk and then add alternately the whipped eggs and the flour, the baking powder having been sifted with the flour, and add the lemon juice last and mix all lightly. Bake in layer tins and spread the layers with orange filling.

Orange Filling.—Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth. Boil one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar with half cupful of water, and pour the boiling sugar in a very fine stream onto the whipped whites, beating hard all the time; add the grated rind and juice of one orange, and continue to beat it until it is cold, and the sugar is stiff enough to pipe. Frost the top and sides with icing flavored with orange juice and trim with the halves of English walnuts.

MANY USES FOR CARROTS.

Beneficial.—Not every one knows that carrots are better than medicine and unalloyed as a complexion beautifier. A noted beauty specialist claims that a spoonful of grated carrot, eaten raw before breakfast, will prevent wrinkles, and are a good remedy for the hair. As a medicine, they act as a blood purifier, and should appear on the table not less than two or three times a week, serving them in different ways, as it is a vegetable one soon tires of.

Creamed Carrots.—Scrape a number of carrots, put them in a stew pan with water to cover and boil until tender. Which will take about two hours. The water should be changed twice, especially on a gas stove, but they do not boil dry and when done remove from water and cut in thin slices. Make a cream dressing of cream or rich milk. First mix two tablespoonfuls of butter (scant) with two to a paste, then add cream or milk; stir until smooth and thick, add salt and pepper if liked. Pour over the carrots and serve in a pretty bowl.

Carrot Soup.—Put a soup-kettle of water, three or four quarts

water (cold), a quart finely sliced carrots, one head celery, boil two and one-half hours, add half a cup of rice and boil another hour; season with pepper and salt and serve.

Sliced Carrots.—Scrape the carrots, cook till tender, and cut in dice. Turn in a heated oil, and season to taste and pour over a little melted butter.

A MOTH-PROOF CHEST.

It will soon be time to put away furs and woollen garments. Those who have expensive clothing can generally afford to take it to a storage house, where it will be kept safely. The average housekeeper has to be content with her own cupboards and chest, and even bags, of cloth or thick paper. When one cannot afford a cedar chest, boxes may be made at home which will keep moths away from furs and garments. The following plan has been recommended. Get the box from a grocery or shoe store and go over it carefully, driving the nails in tight and smooth. Brush the box out well and fasten small hinges to both the box and cover, a strip of ticking two inches wide and as long as the top of the box. Tack one edge of the cloth to the inside of the box and the other edge to the inside of cover. This will form a continuous hinge. Fasten a strip of cloth at each side for a strap or stay to prevent the cover from falling too far back.

Line the box throughout with newspapers, for printers' ink is disagreeable to moths. Leave the box open to dry thoroughly. Cover the outside with wall paper, cretonne or denim and tack a loop of leather or braid to the front of the cover to lift it with. To store garments in the box lay them in long folds placing here and there a sachet of lavender flowers or sheets of blotting paper which have been saturated with cologne water or perfume. Moths object to strong odors of any kind. When the box is comfortably full, cut a single thickness of newspaper the exact size of the top, brush a little paste around the edge of the top and press the paper down closely. This will make a tight seal for the box and its contents will be secure if no moths or eggs were concealed in the clothing before sealing, and you must, of course, take care that there are none.

USEFUL HINTS.

To make a tight shoe comfortable put on the shoe and lay a cloth draped in hot water across where it pinches. This should be constantly changed, and the moist heat will cause the leather to shape itself to the foot.

An oven that is too hot can be cooled by placing a basin of cold water inside it, and the door can then be kept shut. The water will prevent burning, and if by gas, water should be always kept in the oven to absorb the smell.

Directly you find a cold coming on go to bed, and drink the following mixture as hot as possible:—Two teaspoonfuls lemon juice, one teaspoonful salt volatile, half a tumbler boiling water, sugar to taste. Cover yourself up warmly and in the morning you should feel perfectly right again.

The most nauseous phytic may be given to children without trouble by previously letting them take a peppermint lozenge, a piece of alum, or a bit of orange peel. Many people make the mistake of giving a sweet afterwards to take away the disagreeable taste; it is far better to destroy it in the first place. Cold should be kept in the dark. Its nature changes under the influence of strong light, especially under sunlight. It becomes friable, and is less able to give out a strong heat when burnt. When stored it should have salt sprinkled over it. This keeps it in condition, and prevents its undue drying.

WEATHER PLANT.

Position of Leaves Foretells Changes in Atmosphere.

Almost every magazine has a small advertisement for a plant known to botanists as "adonis vernalis," or weather plant. It is a climbing exorice, and is held in great veneration by the natives of India, who say that the state of the weather may be told some time in advance by the position of the leaves. It is assumed, though the theory is disputed by some, that it is held by botanists of established reputation as being within the bounds of reason. Atmosphere unquestionably affects the leaves of flowers and plants, and shrubs, and to a close observation this action may indicate coming changes in weather, which can be correctly foretold.

One of the great beauties of the plant is its small egg-shaped seeds of bright scarlet tipped with a black spot. The seeds are very hard, and for this reason are used for necklaces and ornamental purposes. Their size is so uniform that they are used in India as the standard of weight, and called "rai." It is a recorded fact that the weight of the famous Kohinoor was first determined by the use of the seeds of this peculiar plant. Probably the specific name "preacatorius," meaning prayer, came from the fact that the seeds are used by Buddhists for rosaries.

BE YOUR OWN WEATHER PROPHEET.

With a little practice and a little knowledge every man can be his own weather prophet. A rapidly rising barometer indicates unsettled weather. A gradual rise shows settled weather. A gradual fall, with dry air and cold, indicates a storm. A rising barometer, in summer, indicates a north wind; if rain has fallen, there will be better weather. A north wind, with rain from the north, is shown by a rise, with a damp atmosphere, and low temperature. A rise, with southerly winds, means fine weather. With a steady barometer, in dry air and a seasonable temperature, read fine weather. When the barometer falls rapidly, look out for storms. A fall, with dry air, and cold increasing, in winter, indicates snow. When the mercury falls after calm and warm weather, don't leave home without your umbrella, and look out for squalls. Look at a bright, clear sunset. We expect fine weather; if it is blurred, rain. One often hears distant sounds with startling clearness, such as the striking of a clock; stick to your umbrella in this case, too. See a rainbow in the morning, with a clear sky, and settled weather—that is to say, the kind of weather you are getting.

ELEPHANT HUNT IN SUDAN RIGHT HON. JOHN BURNS

EXCITING NIGHT ALONG AN AFRICAN STREAM.

Hunters Charged by the Big Brutes and Barely Escaped With Their Lives.

Toward the end of our three and a half months' leave, which we were spending shooting up the White Nile, our shikaris told us of a place where there was a chance of getting elephants. We got to the place one afternoon, says a correspondent of the London Field, and I went out to look for tracks, which, owing to a heavy rainstorm two nights before, were very plain in most places.

After going inland for about a mile and a half I came upon a khor, or stream, which was for the most part full of reeds and long grass. I waded across, and on the further side found tracks, where five elephants had been drinking the night before. On a bit of sandy ground about a mile and a half further inland I found a lot more tracks. The natives told us that they came down to drink every two or three nights, and they went long distances inland. As we had no means of following them, our only chance was to try and shoot them as they came down the stream.

We went on until we had covered a half a mile from the khor and there put down all our kit, and the natives stripped themselves, preferring to be naked when there was any danger. We then left the trees and crept cautiously into the long grass. We saw the elephants drinking at the water, but after a short time they all started back in single file. I think they must have sensed danger. They passed about 100 yards to our left, and

WE COUNTED ABOUT THIRTY.

As they crossed a clearing about 100 yards away we made out an old bull leading the herd, and both fired at him. The whole herd closed up into a bunch and sniffed about with their trunks in the air. We sat still, waiting for a chance to single out a bull. After a minute or so, which seemed a very long time, the bull we had fired at began trumpeting loudly, the rest of the herd following suit, breaking a long, low, and screaming. The whole herd charged straight for us in a mass. The natives fled, as they could do no good by shooting. W. and I went off in different directions. The ground was covered with long dry grass and little bumps, and I had not run ten yards before I felt flat on my face. I was up in a second, and only to fall again. This happened a third time, and then I was absolutely blown, and so I stopped, and found to my relief that the herd had stopped, too, having evidently lost my wind, and were sniffing about.

I went back to within about sixty or seventy yards of the herd, and was fired almost immediately by W., who had made for the belt of trees. We waited for a while to get a good shot, and presently the herd began to move off again inland. We made out a bull and both fired at him. The elephants stopped again and closed up, but apparently did not get scared. At this time I was about 100 yards from the herd, and I saw a single file; but after going about thirty yards they suddenly turned and came for us in line.

TRUMPETING LOUDLY.

We made off in different directions, but after running a little way my shikari said that he thought that they had stopped. After a few minutes my shikari clutched my arm and pointed out to me two elephants, which I had not seen and which were facing me not ten yards away. One of the elephants was waving his trunk about in the air, evidently thinking something was near. Suddenly he curled up his trunk, cocked his enormous ears, and giving a tremendous trumpet, charged down on me, followed by his mate. With my late experience of running in the long grass in a single file, I was not at all startled, but I was a little surprised when I saw the elephant's trunk waving in the air, evidently thinking something was near. Suddenly he curled up his trunk, cocked his enormous ears, and giving a tremendous trumpet, charged down on me, followed by his mate.

After waiting some time we sent a native to look for me. As my shikari said he could see the rest of the herd coming on too, we all went along the belt of trees at sight of them in the darkness and stopped. Although we could not see we could hear them not far off. They must have lost our scent after a bit, because after waiting some time we sent a native to look for me. As my shikari said he could see the rest of the herd coming on too, we all went along the belt of trees at sight of them in the darkness and stopped.

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ALL BECAME QUIET THEN, and we thought that they had all gone. At the first streak of dawn I went down to the khor to see what damage we had done the night before.

To our surprise we saw a herd of seven still drinking and playing about in the mud. We crouched behind a bush and watched them throwing water about for a few minutes. They then began to walk back in single file. We let them pass us about 150 yards to our left, so as to get the windward side of them, and then ran along through the trees coming out of the trees about 100 yards away. We had just settled to fire at one bull who had a good pair of tusks when around a bush about sixty yards away came an enormous bull elephant, with a fine pair of tusks, broader than the first, and much more massive. He cocked his enormous ears and made off at a lumbering trot. I ran after him as hard as I could to get in another shot, but he was nearly out of sight when I was away. After going about 500 yards we saw him fall dead. He measured 11 feet 7½ inches high at the withers and had a fine pair of tusks.

FROM "BOY IN BUTTONS" TO CABINET MINISTER.

Romantic Story of one of the Most Remarkable Men in the British Parliament.

Among the many stories which Mr. John Burns tells of his boyhood of "struggle and starvation" the following is especially pathetic, as well as prophetic. One bitterly cold winter night—he was helping his mother to carry home a heavy basket of washing from Park Lane; at the bottom of it was some broken food for himself and his brother. Burns told us that he recalls how he sat down to rest on a few moments near the Houses of Parliament and said: "Mother, if I ever have health and strength, no mother shall have to work as you do, and no child shall do what I have to do."

In the impulsive words, wrung out of the boy by some of the bitterness and injustice of life, one can detect the humane motives and the "high resolve" which are the chief characteristics of John Burns's public life; but how little could mother or son have dreamt that one day he would walk over the very spot where their tired arms had dropped the basket as the

RIGHT HON. JOHN BURNS.

one of the rulers of the greatest Empire he had ever known!

Fate has played many a strange trick with men, but surely this is one of the strangest of them all. That has transformed the "boy who takes home the washing" into one of the King's chief Ministers, and certainly never has such a reward been reached by ways so thorny and hard. Born only forty-seven years ago, the son of Scottish parents, John began early to learn the bitter lesson of a free man. Five years of age when he was "roully" bringing his few weekly shillings home from Price's candle factory to add to his mother's scanty exchequer. There were many mouths to feed in that humble Wandsworth home, and every shilling was a substantial help.

A little later John improved his worldly position by blossoming for a brief space into a "boy in buttons," but his strenuous nature soon rebelled against this gilded slavery, and we next find him toiling early and late as rivet-boy in the Vauxhall Ironworks as a preliminary to his apprenticeship, at fourteen, to a Millbank engineer. Five years of the fiercest social struggle, and he emerged, by firing forth into the great world as far as the West Coast of Africa, where for twelve months he acted as foreman of engineers.

"THE BEST WORKMAN I EVER HAD."

says Sir George Goldie. Wonderful tales are told of the man's grit and energy during this torrid and adventurous year in Africa—how he saved a comrade from drowning and nearly lost his life in the attempt; how for five hours he "dodged sharks" while searching for a lost propeller at the bottom of a river; and how he attacked and slew a lion, and snatched his comrade's rifle from the lion's jaws. He was back again in London, and was doing his penance in a night's police hospital. At last John Burns had found his true meter, and it is eloquent of his earnestness of purpose that, as soon as his brief hospital stay was finished, he spent his small savings on a six months' tour in Europe to study social conditions there and to broaden his outlook on life.

But many years of poverty and struggle were still in store for him. As recently as 1886 the Cabinet Minister was to-day was tramping the country for seven long and tedious weeks in search of work, only to meet with constant FAILURE AND REBUFFS.

A few months later came that fatal Sunday in Trafalgar Square, which led to his sequel three months in Pentonville Prison.

Such a brief outline, was the career of the Right Hon. John Burns up to the time when his doings became a matter of public knowledge; and when he began to take the first substantial steps towards the goal which he has now reached. The man who is no man in London so universally known or more widely and highly respected, than "Hon. old John," (the man with the big head and the big heart). You cannot fail to recognize him if you see him in a short, broad-shouldered, and "bowler," a man with a grey—now almost white—hair, and keen, challenging brown eyes under bushy grey eyebrows; a man who walks with a long, swinging stride, and the look of a sailor. If you meet such a man in London streets you will instinctively say, as did the writer when he saw him for the first time, "That's John Burns!" And you will be right—London Bill.

THE TURBINE AT SEA.

The recent successful trips across the Atlantic of the large turbine steamship Carmania are regarded as settling the question of the application of the turbine to all kinds of ocean-going vessels, and the technical engineering journals are now filled with discussions concerning the probable supersession of the reciprocating engine of the new type. The absence of vibration in turbine-driven ships is one of the advantages specially emphasized. Owing to the small diameter of the turbine propellers and the depth of their immersion, the blades do not emerge even when the vessel is plunging heavily, and thus "vacing" of the engines is prevented.

Mother to children who have been teasing the goat: "Children, don't you stop that noise! Your father is very bold and brave, and you really must not worry the poor brute!"

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Let Us Make Your New Spring Suit.

There is something about the style and make-up of our Fine Ordered Garments that distinguish them from the ordinary.

Our selection of New Suitings in Tweeds, Worsteds and Cheviots surpasses anything we have ever shown, and that means considerable as we have always kept the largest and best assorted stock of Men's Wants in Town.

New Spring Hats and Caps,
New Spring Shirts, Tooke make, that fit.

NEW ARRIVALS OF THE WARD BRAND Ready-To-Wear Suits.

We are waiting to wait upon you. Don't keep us waiting until the day before you want your New Suit.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	\$20,001,462	\$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 75c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A new Frame House on John St., also, one on Church St., in the Village of Stirling. Apply to

W. HARLOW,
or GEO. LEVY.



to Manitoba
Alberta and
Saskatchewan

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SETTLERS
With live stock and effects, from Toronto at
9.00 p.m.

EVERY TUESDAY DURING
MARCH AND APRIL
COLONIST CARS ATTACHED
NO EXTRA CHARGE

Settlers travelling without live stock should
use 1.45 p.m. train from Toronto daily.
TOURIST CARS
on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sat-
urdays. Cost of sleeping berths as follows—
Winnipeg - \$4.00 Regina - \$3.00
Montreal - \$5.00 Calgary - \$6.00
"Settlers' Guide" and "Western Canada"
booklets of practical use and interest to set-
tlers, with rates and full information, free
upon application to nearest Canadian Pacific
Agent, or write to C. H. Foster, D. R. A.,
C. P. R., Toronto.

House and Lots for Sale.

A good Brick Dwelling on John Street,
Stirling, and four lots adjoining with good
orchard. Will be sold together or sep-
arately. Apply to

Mrs. JOHN GALLAGHER.

Calves Wanted.

The undersigned will be handling calves
again this year, but want good calves two
weeks old and upwards. Will pay a good
price for good calves, poor calves not
wanted at any price. Calves to be de-
livered on Monday of each week, the same
as usual, not later than 1 p.m.

A. SKELEY.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable,
225 acres or will divide and sell 150 or 75
acres. Partly situated in the Village of
Stirling. First-class buildings on the large
place. First-class barn with first-class
stone wall stable underneath to accommo-
date 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well
and cistern in barn. Good fences. Run-
ning streams on both places. Over 30
acres of timber. Land under high state of
cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds
of grain and no better dairy farm in the
Province. Reason for selling—death of
owner. Easy terms to the right man.
Further particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

News-Argus to Jan 1, '07, 75c.

North Hastings Mineral Wealth.

The Eastern Ontario mining district
is at present producing profitably a
greater variety of minerals than any
other territory of equal area in the
world, and Hastings county is its rich-
est part.

A gold mine on the farm of Mr. John
Rhodes, in the 4th concession of Elzevir,
is being operated by parties from Buf-
falo, and is of great promise. The shaft
is 70 feet deep, and the vein, which is
20 feet wide, improves as they go down.

An assay of the ore made at the Pro-
vincial assay office in Belleville, shows
the pleasing result of \$180.50 per ton.

Some two or three others of the gold
mines are being worked on a compar-
atively small scale.

The sodalite mine, near Bancroft,
promises great things. A car of the
mineral was some months ago shipped
to England, and netted \$30,000. Ma-
chinery for polishing the product of the
mine will be introduced as soon as pos-
sible.

The corundum industry is booming.
The Canada Corundum Company are
employing about 400 men, and the out-
put of their mill is fourteen tons per
day. The Burgess mine, in Carlow
township, is also making a fine showing.

The Ashland Emery & Corundum
Company, who are the owners, have
built a large mill in which they will
shortly place \$20,000 worth of machinery
from England. There are about forty
men employed at present, and this force
will be largely added to shortly.

Quarries of granite and marble of fine
quality are being opened near Bancroft.
The Hollandia lead mine has been
steadily worked, with good results, and
the talc mine at Moira Lake will be
operated when milder weather sets in.

Patent Medicines.

An important bulletin has been is-
sued by the Inland Revenue Depart-
ment giving the analysis of certain
patent medicines and headache powders
now on the market. It will have the
tendency of setting both the public and
the provincial boards of health think-
ing. Mr. Macfarlane, chief analyst,
speaking of Peruna, says the quantity
of alcohol found in it, 40 per cent., raises
the question whether it can be legally
sold by druggists without a liquor li-
cense. Ozone is decided to contain a
substance whose properties are opposite
to those indicated by the name. Many
extracts of sarsaparilla are declared to
be far below the professed standard at
which they are offered for sale. The
analyst holds that although headache
powders cannot very well be classed as
patent medicines they are no doubt pro-
prietary. It does not, he says, appear
possible to prove adulteration in con-
nection with any of them, but they
seem to deserve the attention of the dif-
ferent boards of health. The course
prescribed by section 34 of the Ontario
Pharmacy Act of Ontario, as to the in-
spection and analysis of patent or pro-
prietary medicines would seem to be
well fitted for application to some of
these headache powders.

The question raised by the Dominion
analyst in his recent bulletin on patent
medicines as to whether certain of these
containing large percentages of alcohol
can be legally sold by druggists with-
out a liquor license is for the provincial
governments to deal with if they see fit.
So far as the federal treasury is concern-
ed it is suggested that it might obtain a
considerable contribution if an inland
revenue tax was imposed on all patent
and proprietary medicines. The Hon.
Mr. Brodeur left the Inland Revenue
Department before any action was taken
upon this and other points arising out of
the patent medicines and headache pow-
ders, and any action in connection with
them by the new minister, Mr. Temple-
man.

The Smith & Lacey mica mine, near
Sydenham, Frontenac County, has
produced more than any other equal
area in Canada—Cobalt included. Its
product has exceeded \$2,000,000, and it
is still being operated successfully, as
the prices of mica are high just now.
The mine is less than an acre in extent.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, an eminent sci-
entist, asserts in "Harper's Weekly" that
Dr. John Beard's long and famous re-
searches have placed in the hands of the
physician a veritable cure for cancer.
Dr. Beard, who is connected with Edin-
burgh university, has established the
theory that cancers represent a wander-
ing human cell possessed of the power
of germination, and this cell may be
scientifically destroyed.

The Assizes.

There is a heavy docket of cases to
come up at the assizes this week in
Belleville. There are three murder
trials on the docket. Mrs. Susan Dia-
mond, charged with poisoning her
daughter-in-law; Adam Lloyd, charged
with killing his aged wife, and then
pouring coal oil over her clothes and
setting fire to it, and Ferdinand Kling-
bell, who on Monday, March 5, pounded
his wife to death with his fists. The
Diamond case was up last Assizes, and
the Grand Jury brought no bill, but
the Crown was dissatisfied with the
finding and will bring the case up
again at this Assizes. The fact that the
chief witness for the prosecution, Harry
Diamond, died since the last Assizes,
may make some difference in the case.
There are nearly 200 witnesses and
jurymen subpoenaed for the Assizes.

Sentences in County Court

At Belleville on Monday, Judge De-
roche gave sentences in two cases.

Alex. Patterson was sentenced for
assault with intent to do grievous bod-
ily harm to his wife, Frances Patterson.
Judge Deroche said the law should pro-
vide the lash for men of that sort. He
sentenced him to six months in the Cen-
tral Prison.

Robert Mitchell, who pleaded guilty
to stealing \$150 worth of articles from
the summer residence of Charles Merry-
day, a retired English gentleman now
in England, was sentenced to two years
in the Kingston Penitentiary.

The Results Contrasted.

A Nebraska journal some time after
their town had voted in prohibition, ex-
pressed its good results in the following
pen picture: "Let us have saloons! Why?
Well, I'll tell you why. Take a walk
with me along our streets. From the
depot to the mill pond and from the
banks of the Medicine—made historic
by General Custer—to the bluffs west of
town, you will see no window stuffed
with rags, adorned with old hats or
dirty pillows. You look in vain for a
shutter hanging by one corner or a gate
off the hinges. An unpainted building
is hard to find. A saloon would change
things. Here almost every man owns
his home. A saloon would plaster them
with mortgages and eat the foundations
away. By all means let us have one
for the good of the town. Women sing
as they throw open the shutters and ad-
mit the pure air of the prairie and the
bright light of heaven. Troops of well-
dressed boys and girls go to school.
Not one stays away for lack of shoes,
clothing or books. We can never hope
to change these things without a saloon.
You meet no bloated, bear-eyed man
or sad-faced, tattered woman wherever
you go. We can change it all in a jiffy
by opening a saloon. Farmers bring
loaded wagons to town. Look at them—
men, every inch of them, well dressed,
well equipped. They sell their produce,
call on the editor or the minister, pay
any little trifle at store or bank, buy
dry goods, lumber or machinery, any-
thing to make life comfortable and leave
early for home. How much better it
would be to have their teams tied to the
posts, starving, till midnight, while they
were drinking, fighting, gambling and
swearing around a saloon. It makes a
town lively, you know. And we might
have a chance to drag the river for their
bodies, hold inquests, make arrests,
board prisoners, take care of wives in-
sane and children fatherless. The only
way to secure this is to open a saloon.
Our right to support drunkards' families,
criminals, police courts or paupers, must
not be denied. It has, in fact, cured
many cases that had resisted other treat-
ment. Price 25c. per box. For sale by
Morton & Haight."

Mr. J. J. Hill is contemplating build-
ing some three thousand miles of rail-
way in western Canada.

A party of Canadian farmers who
left Canada for Australia two months
ago, expecting to find cheap land and
better climate, are already on their way
back. They declare the cold of the
Canadian winter is not nearly so ob-
jectionable as the heat of the Australian
summer.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Ring Worm, Herpes, Barbers' Itch.

All of these diseases are attended by in-
tense itching, which is almost instantly
relieved by applying Chamberlain's Salve,
and by its continued use a permanent cure
may be effected. It has, in fact, cured
many cases that had resisted other treat-
ment. Price 25c. per box. For sale by
Morton & Haight.

Interest Paid Quarterly

means more than interest paid half-yearly or
yearly. You, as a business man, will see the
advantage, be your account large or small.

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year.

Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Sterling Hall. Easter Suggestions.



DRESS GOODS.

Anything you are likely to want in Spring
Dress Goods and Suitings you are liable to
find in our large, varied and strictly
up-to-date stock. We have all colorings and
weaves to choose from; but the popularity
of Grey suggests its particular mention.

A Special Offering

in two shades of Grey and two distinct
weaves is our 56 inch Grey Imported Home-
spuns, worth \$1.00 per yd. for 75c.

QUEEN'S GREYS, OXFORD GREYS, and PEARL GREYS.

In Lustres, Mohairs and Secilians at	50c., 75c., \$1.00.
In Venetians at	50c., 75c., \$1.00.
In Batiste at	50c.
In Cashmeres at	50c. to \$1.00.
In Panamas at	50c. and 75c.
In Poplins at	50c.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Neckwear and Ribbons.

Plenty of dainty offerings in above lines to suit the particular cus-
tomer who will have the best style and value.

6 inch wide Taffeta Ribbons, in shot effects, the 35c. per yd. kind
for 25c. yd.

5 inch wide Check and Dresden Effects at 25c. yd.

Special Leaders in Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, at 10c. and 15c. yd.
New Easter Neckwear in Spring beauty, styles and effects at 25c.
and 50c.

Japanese Silk Neck Scarfs, colors Black, Sky Blue, Cardinal and
Cream, at 25c. and 50c.

CLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Perrin's Kid Gloves, in all sizes, guaranteed, at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Perrin's Cape Kid in Tans, proper strong wearer for Spring, at \$1.
CASHMERE HOSIERY—Our lines of both plain and ribbed at 25c.,
35c., 50c. are of unsurpassed values. They please many customers and
will please you.

FASHION'S FAVORITES IN STERLING QUALITY

Spring Clothing Requisites

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Think of what you need in this line. You will find it at Sterling
Hall.

Men's and Boys' New Spring Suits.

Men's and Boys' New Spring Raincoats.

Men's and Boys' New Spring Hats.

Men's and Boys' New Spring Caps.

Easter Ties for Easter Time.

CRESCENT and STERLING Ties of New Swiss Silks, in latest American
styles, in all colorings and designs, but Greys will be large sellers, at
25c. and 50c.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

We have the Boots to fit the feet of Man, Woman or Child.

Step inside of them for a fit of pleasure.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and
Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.



EMPRESS SHOES FOR WOMEN.

It is unnecessary for us to waste space
praising "The EMPRESS SHOES." There
is not a user who will not say more good
about them than we dare.

They are perfect fitters, give perfect wear
and are both comfortable and stylish.

Our New Spring Stock is here for your
inspection. Prices \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50
and \$4.00.

We have other lines in stock, prices \$1,
\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

We also have Strong Boots for Men,
Women and Children, McCready's and
Senten's make, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
and \$2.00.

All Boots sold by us guaranteed to give
satisfaction.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A good Brick House with 5 acres of land,
with good orchard, situated in the Village
of Stirling.
Also, for sale two fine Colts, Hermit and
Coach, one coming two yrs. and the other
three years old. Apply to

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator,
in good working order. Will sell cheap.
Apply to
J. D. McGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

THOS. HEARD.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW

The Fees Are to Be Increased and Bartenders to Be Licensed.

The Ontario Government's promised amendments to the Liquor License Act, embracing a large number of radical and progressive temperance reforms, were introduced in the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon by the Hon. W. J. Hanna. The new bill, in its salient features, provides for a better enforcement of the law by making the regulations uniform throughout the province, by removing some of the technicalities, in regard to the first offence, etc., behind which offenders have hitherto shielded themselves, and by making it easier to secure convictions. It provides that bartenders in cities and towns must take out an annual license, and gives the municipalities a check on the giving of license boards a veto on the character of the man who sells liquor and character of the man who consumes it. It increases the penalties for various offences, and provides for more rigorous prosecutions. It gives greater protection to witnesses who give evidence leading to a conviction. It amends the law, giving municipalities local option of appointing their own officers to co-operate with the license board in enforcing the law and making it compulsory for Municipal Councils to submit a local option by-law on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. The Government takes power to cancel licenses where deemed advisable, in default of any action by the local license board. The announced policy of the Government is not to increase the number of licenses in New Ontario is embodied in the bill. "Tied houses" will not be permitted henceforth.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING.

TRANSCONTINENTAL SURVEYS

Mr. Crockett was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the following portions of the route of the Transcontinental Railway had been surveyed: From Quebec to Montreal, approximately distance 130 miles, all surveyed, of which 95 miles have been located and advertised for tenders, and 140 miles have been submitted to the commissioners as first location, and the revision of the said location is proceeding. The location of these surveys is as follows: From Quebec Bridge westerly, 150 miles, in the vicinity of Huronville, 44.5 miles; eastward from boundary between Quebec and Ontario, 8 miles; westward from same point, 59.8 miles; the vicinity of Red Point River, north-west of Lake Nepigon, 37.7 miles; Pelican Lake to a point about 10 miles from Winnipeg, 244 miles. Total, 544 miles. Montreal to Quebec, centre route, 44.5 miles; total distance, 514 miles, all surveyed, of which 428.7 miles have been submitted to the commissioners as first location, and the revision of the said location is proceeding. These locations are as follows: Quebec Bridge to boundary, 220 miles; Quebec boundary eastward to Grand Falls, 62 miles; Grand Falls to Rock, 68 miles; west to Chipman, 20 miles; Chipman to Montreal, 58 miles. Total, 428.7 miles.

Via St. John or river route, approximately total distance 531 miles, all surveyed, of which 407 miles have been submitted to the commissioners as first location, and the revision of the said location is proceeding. These locations are as follows: Quebec to boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, 220 miles; along St. John River between Grand Falls and Fredericton, 66.3 miles; Fredericton to boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, 62 miles; Grand Falls to Montreal, 33 miles. Total, 407 miles.

MUTUAL RESERVE CO.

Mr. Martin learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government had no information except what appeared in the press regarding the statements that the officials of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York, had been charged with gross negligence in the first degree and forgery in the third degree. He assumed that the charges would be promptly investigated and dealt with in the New York courts. He was not aware of any action that could be taken in Canada in such a matter for the benefit of Canadian policyholders.

AMERICANS IN THE WEST.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government had no information regarding the statement in a recent report of Mr. Vandusen, special examiner of the United States Department of Justice, that it was conservatively estimated that 50,000 native and naturalized citizens of the United States had taken up wheat lands in Manitoba in the last five years, many of them entering upon Government homestead lands as British subjects, while still retaining their citizenship of the United States and exercising such rights when in the States.

POSTMASTERS AND STAFFS.

Mr. Boyce was informed by Mr. Aylesworth that in cases where postmasters and their staffs were paid fixed salaries, the department received all the revenue collected from box rental and postage, where the salary was not fixed the postmaster obtained 50 per cent. of the rents, and in cases where the postmaster installed the boxes at his own expense he received the whole amount.

VOYAGEURS' MEDALS.

Col. Hughes was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that the Canadian Nile voyageurs, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, had been given the Sudan medal by her Majesty's Government, and the Khedive of Egypt. They had not been given any scrip. They had not been recognized by the Canadian Government in any official way except as stated above.

THE ACT IN A NUTSHELL.

Regulations to be uniform throughout the province.

Bartenders in cities and towns to be licensed.

Third offence by licensee to cancel license.

No increase in number of licenses in New Ontario.

Stricter medical certificate.

Special increase in license fees in all municipalities. In cities of over 100,000 to be \$1,200 for tavern and \$1,000 for shop licenses.

Municipalities and province to get revenues from licenses, share and share alike.

Special census for determining number of licenses permissible according to population, to be abolished.

No "tied" houses to be allowed.

Municipalities passing local option laws allowed to participate in their enforcement.

Votes for local option by-law to be taken on annual municipal election days, and to be compulsory on petition of 25 per cent. of voters.

Three-fifths of vote polled to carry local option by-law and three-fifths of vote polled to repeal it. To be in force for two years, at least, if carried.

Provision made against the adulteration of liquors.

More protection given for witnesses who give evidence to secure conviction against license-holders.

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SAFETY BLOWERS IN TORONTO.

Burglars Visit Three Toronto Factories on Saturday Morning.

A despatch from Toronto says: Safety blowers visited three factories in the city early Saturday morning, but only one place broken into was Young and Co.'s premises, on Stafford Street. The safe had been left unlocked, so that they easily ransacked it, but found no money. They then went to the Puritan Knitting Mills and blew open the vault. No money had been left in the safe, so they secured no cash there either. They then visited the Toronto Carpet Co. William Wright, the watchman, was just coming up from the basement when three men confronted him. They kicked his lantern out of his hand and took hold of him. He was taken into the pump-house, tied to the steam pipes, and gagged. One man took charge of him while the others went to the office. About 20 minutes later Wright heard an explosion. The door of the men came down, and got something from his guard. A little later came another explosion. It is thought that the burglar first blew open the vault and then the cash compartment of the inside safe. Before leaving the building one of the men gave back to Wright, the right watchman, \$4, which he had taken from him when the burglar bound him. The amount secured by the burglars is placed at nearly \$1,000. It is quite evident, however, that they used charges which were too large, as debris was strewn all over the office and pieces of bills that had been torn up by the explosion were lying about.

BRITISH OFFICER HAZED.

Comrades Objected to His Keeping to Himself.

A despatch from London says: A young officer of one of the Guards' regiments at Aldershot is now under a physician's care in London, his nervous system being completely broken down as the result of hazing. He is not rich, and he declared that he could not meet the usual regimental subscriptions. Consequently, he frequently absented himself from the company of the other officers and kept to his own rooms. His fellow-officers resented this, and to show their disapproval they stripped him, smeared him with mud, oil, covered him with feathers and plasters his hair with jam. He escaped to his room, in which he barricaded himself. His tormentors smashed down the door, whereupon the victim leaped from a window and sought refuge in a hotel. The other officers could not find him, though they sought him, and he was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. His physician telegraphed to the colonel of the regiment that the young officer is seriously ill. The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, has been informed of the affair, and has ordered an inquiry.

WAS THIS REMORSE?

Strange Suicide of Edward Lafond at Prince Albert.

A despatch from Prince Albert, Sask., says: About daylight on Wednesday morning Edward Lafond was found hanging to a beam of a log shanty on the north side of the river opposite the city. The Municipal Police were notified, and when they reached the spot the body was still warm, although life was extinct. All indications point to a determined case of suicide. The scene of the crime was the shanty in which the body of a woman named Linklater, supposed to have been killed at once, was found. Lafond was waiting the coroner's inquest. The projecting beam from which Lafond hung was barely seven feet above the ground, and the deed was committed by means of a small clothes line. Deceased evidently stood on an ordinary wooden pail, and when ready he jumped, his feet just clearing the ground when found. It is supposed that Lafond was implicated in the death of Mrs. Linklater, and took this means of settling the matter.

LADIES' SMOKING CAR.

First Run Was Made to Liverpool From London.

A despatch from London says: On a window of one of the first-class carriages in a train that left London for Liverpool on Wednesday morning a label was displayed which read, "Ladies and Smoking." The carriage that bore this label was the first women's smoking car ever run on an English road, and probably the first in the world. It was occupied by a small party of women for whom it had been reserved. Application for it was made on Tuesday night by a gentleman, who said: "I want a smoking carriage for a party of ladies attached to your noon Liverpool train to-morrow." When the train was made up the order was executed, and presently the party that was to occupy it appeared and entered it triumphantly. There were three in the party, an elderly woman and two young ones. They started smoking as soon as they were seated. They began with cigarettes, but what they ran into before they got to Liverpool nobody knows, but the chances are that they stuck to cigarettes. English women do not run a good past the cigarette stage in their smoking.

DROUGHT IN ARGENTINA.

No Rain for Three Months and Stock Breeders Anxious.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: While Brazil is suffering from rain and inundations, Argentina is suffering a drought. The situation is very alarming. The stock breeders are anxious in view of the lack of food. Their camps are a pitiable aspect. If the drought continues there will be a terrible loss of live stock. The soil everywhere is hard like stone, and it is impossible to begin labor for the next sowing.

FIRE IN GUELPH FOUNDRY.

Three-Storey Varnish and Paint Shop Gutted.

A despatch from Guelph says: The biggest fire this city has experienced in years was raging from 8 until 9:30 on Thursday night. About 7:45 the alarm was sent in summoning the brigade to Crowe's Iron Foundry, where smoke was issuing from the three-storey paint and varnish shop attached to the foundry. From then until 9:15 the firemen fought one of the hardest fights to confine the flames to the place of origin. The foundry and numerous surrounding frame and plastered cottages were for a time in great danger, but a covering of snow on the roofs put out the flying burning embers as soon as they alighted, and materially aided in preventing any spread. The paint shop was gutted. There were about 40 men on hand employed in the burned building, and one of the departments was at work when the fire broke out. A great many plans plates in a finished and unfinished condition were destroyed. It is understood that a barrel of japan was being opened and was ignited by a gas jet, one of the men being burned about the head. The moulding shop was flooded with water, which will suspend work in that department for a few days. The loss will probably reach \$21,000, divided as follows: \$8,000 on building, \$6,000 on equipment, and \$7,000 on stock.

ONTARIO'S RAILWAY.

Head of Rail Is Now 163 Miles Beyond North Bay.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. Mr. Hendrie has returned from a trip made over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, in company with the commissioners. The head of rail is now in Otis township, 163 miles north of North Bay, and a train is being run to that point three times a week from New Liskeard, the terminus of the first section of the road. About 10 miles remains to be completed on the section, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. Preliminary surveys show that if it is decided to continue the line toward Lake Abitibi to join the Transcontinental Railway the extension will be easily constructed, as the grades show no great difficulties, and the line is almost straight.

On the completed portion of the road the passenger and freight traffic continues very heavy. An immense amount of mining machinery is going into the Cobalt mining area.

HOSTILE TO RUSSIAN DOUMA.

The Workmen Refuse to Vote for Delegates.

DELEGATES IMPRISONED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The primary voting for delegates to represent the workmen in the final election for members of the Douma demonstrated that the State-controlled factories throughout the country are the most active centres of the revolutionary propaganda. The employees are against using their votes, and are openly hostile to the Douma. The peasants of the Northern Volga Province, on the road to Archangel, are driving off the proprietors. They fought a battle near Yarensk with a detachment of a hundred and thirty Cossacks, were defeated, and left a number of dead on the plain. On the other hand, near Blossinsk, in Novgorod Province, the peasants were victorious in a fight with forest guards, forcing the latter to retreat.

There are numerous reports of such interference by the political police throughout the country. The election chosen by the peasants of Simferopol is a school teacher. He was imprisoned on a political charge immediately after the election. The peasants refused to elect another delegate. An insignificant minority of the peasants participated in the elections in the provinces. In the Estujna district of Nijni Novgorod only one thousand received election notices, although 8,000 were entitled to vote. A petition for an election has been prepared in this district. Where the urban workmen vote, as in factories in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the Constitutional Democrats almost invariably elected their candidates. The preliminary election passed off without incident, and attracted no attention.

TO HELP POOR LANDLORDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Council of the Empire has adopted the project to grant a loan of \$5,000,000 to landlords who suffered from the agrarian troubles. The loan is repayable in forty years, but will not bear interest until 1910.

MILL GIRLS POISONED.

Thirty-four girls working in Kinder's mills at Pabianice, ten miles southwest of Lodz, on refusing to join a strike were on Saturday poisoned by the owner. One of the girls died from the effects of the poison and the remainder are seriously ill, ten of them not being expected to recover.

RUSSIA'S NEW INCOME TAX.

The Commercial Gazette publishes an extract from the income tax measure, showing that the tax will be an addition in the taxes already in existence. It comes of less than 900 rubles (\$450) on a scale graduated between 5 and 7 per cent. based on the taxpayer's own declaration. It is estimated that the new tax will yield annually 43,000,000 rubles (\$21,500,000).

CRIME IN RUSSIA.

Lawlessness and crime are keeping pace in Russia with the respective measures of the Government. Columns of newspapers are daily filled with records of murders and robberies, and side by side are brief chronicles of condemnations and military executions of political offenders. The majority of the rob-

BIG INDIAN CONVENTION.

To Meet at Kamloops and Prepare Memorial to King.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: Chief George F. Caplan is making a tour of the Province, addressing the Indians, and bidding their chiefs attend a great convention of the tribes of British Columbia to be held at Kamloops on April 15 and following days. The chiefs at the conference will prepare a memorial to King Edward, which will be presented in person by a delegate selected to make the journey to England. There will be over ten thousand Indians attending at the convention, according to present plans, and the gathering will be the most important of its kind in western Canadian history.

FIREMEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Fatal Collision on Grand Trunk Near Sarnia.

A despatch from Sarnia says: A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk about three miles from Sarnia at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, costing the lives of two London firemen, Richard Crapp and Samuel Hughes, and wrecking three locomotives. The Montreal express, which leaves Sarnia, left the tunnel yards at a speed of 35 miles an hour. Instead of being switched on to the Stratford division, it took the London line. The crew of the train detected a mistake when about a quarter of a mile from the switch, and applied the brakes, but too late. A double-headed freight, travelling 20 miles an hour, crashed head-on into the passenger train as the latter was about at a standstill. The passenger engine was forced back several rods, and the wreckage settled with the front engine of the double-headed train standing upright. The forward parts of the other engines were smashed to pieces. A few slight bruises were reported to passengers on the express, but nothing serious. A couple of passengers cars were derailed, and five freight cars were thrown into the ditch. The accident delayed traffic on the road about four hours. Both engineers on the freight and the engineer and fireman on the passenger train miraculously escaped without injury, being thrown out of their engines.

Lawyer Browne of New York was sentenced to serve twenty years for procuring false heirs to an estate.

The York Grand Jury in its presentment said that the entrusting of inadequate paid young men with the handling of large sums of money was a very frequent cause of breaches of trust.

Peas—70c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—100c f.o.b. per bushel.

No. 1, 48c to 49c; Ontario, 46c f.o.b. 73 per cent. points.

Corn—American mixed, 51c; No. 2 yellow, 52c ex track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, 45c to 46c; strong barrels, 44c to 45c; winter wheat patents, 44c to 45c; straight rollers, 44c to 45c; in bags, 47c to 48c; extras, 46c to 47c.

Milled—Manitoba bran, in bags, 19c to 20c; shorts, 20c to 21c per bag; Ontario bran, in bulk, 18.50c to 19.50c; shorts, 20c; milled moult, 22c to 23c; straight grain moult, 25c to 26c per ton.

Rolls—Oats—Per bag, 1.90c to 1.95c in cask lots; 2c to 2.05c in small lots; cornmeal, 1.30c to 1.40c per bag.

Hay—No. 1, 8c to 8.50c; No. 2, 7c to 7.50c; clover mixed, 8c to 8.50c.

Cheese—Situation unchanged. Business quiet. Quotations steady at 13c to 13.5c.

Butter—Steady under a good active demand, particularly for higher grades. Choice, 22c to 23c; good supply, 21c to 22c; but in the market and selling at 16c to 17c; choice and dairy bringing 19c. Good roll, which is scarce, sells at 19c to 20c.

Eggs—Rather firm in tone. Prices unchanged at 16c; for 17c for fresh. Receipts continue fairly liberal. Limited quantities at 13c.

Quoted—Choice primes, 1.60c to 1.65c per bushel; hand-picked, 1.80c.

Polatoes—Per bag of 80 pounds, 65c to 70c.

Honey—White clover, in comb, 13c to 14c per lb. section.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, 22c; American cut clear fat, 21c; light short cut, 20c; American cut, 20c; compound lard, 6c; to 7c; back, 20c; compound lard, 11c; to 12c; Canadian pure lard, 11c; to 12c; lard, 12c to 14c, according to size; hams, 12c to 15c; fresh; ham, 14c to 15c; dressed, 10c to 11c; country-dressed, 8.75c to 9.25c; 10c; extra, 9.50c to 10c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

A "Brilliant" Story

It was early in February. There were not many passengers, and I had a compartment in the morning Dover express to myself.

My destination was Paris, my errand to convey from my father in London jewelry to his agent in that city a very valuable diamond ring.

"The diamonds in it are worth four hundred pounds, if they are worth a penny," my father had said to me; "so I hope you will take special care of the ring, and not allow it to be lost or allow yourself to be robbed of it."

I smiled at my father's anxiety. As if I were likely to lose it! I should rather lose it or allow it to be stolen from me. I was of age, and my father had no right to speak to me as if I were still a boy.

I had got the ring safe in an inner pocket of my waistcoat, as I took care to assure myself from time to time. I had not seen it since my father put it into the little velvet-lined box, in which it was still shut up.

When I had reached the morning news, and had got through the morning news, I had thought struck me that I might as well have another look at the ring. There could be no harm in that, you know.

I took the box out of its hiding-place and opened it. My eyes were dazzled as I looked. There was the darling in its nest of purple velvet. Who could have resisted the pleasure of taking it out and trying it on? Certainly not I. First on one finger and then on another I tried it. Had it been made for the third finger of my right hand, it could not have fitted me better. It looked simply exquisite.

Now I came to think of it, was there or could there be a safer hiding-place for the ring than my finger? I had only to keep my glove on, and not a soul would know anything about it. It was far safer there than in my pocket. In such a case to hesitate was folly. I placed the ring on my finger and put the empty box back in my pocket.

As I was about to get up, I noticed that my glove on just then, so I missed and smoked and watched the many-colored rays of light that flashed from the brilliant, and wondered what great swell's finger the ring was destined to decorate. How I wished that I could call it mine!

There was no harm in dazzling the eyes of the ticket-collector with it. He was only a railway official. But I took care to pull on my glove and button it before alighting from the train. A quarter of an hour later we were steaming swiftly out of the harbor.

There were not more than a dozen passengers on board. The day was cold and clear with just enough sea on to make the voyage unpleasant for bad sailors. Only two ladies were visible. One was a stout, middle-aged person, who was eating and drinking nearly the whole way across—evidently an old salt. The other was—well, simply the most charming creature I had ever seen. In point of fact, I could not keep my eyes off her.

I passed her and repassed her as I paced the deck from end to end, and every time I passed her I looked at her. What lovely grey eyes! What superb yellow hair! But, as for her complexion, it would need a poet to describe its wild rose tints. Once or twice her eyes met mine just for a moment, and it struck me that they were full of a wistful sadness. So far as I could judge, she was entirely alone.

We were about half-way across, when, as I passed her for the fifteenth time, she spoke:

"Monsieur, have the goodness to ask the steward to bring me a cup of coffee!" She spoke in French, in a low, sweet voice. I was too flattered to answer her. I could only bow and make a bolt for the steward's den. Of course, I took the coffee to her myself. You should have seen how prettily she thanked me. She sipped at it as a lady might do it that bird was in the habit of drinking coffee.

"I hope that mademoiselle is somewhat revived?" I ventured to observe presently.

"Yes, very much revived, thanks to monsieur. But I am a widow, mademoiselle. I am a widow."

She pressed her handkerchief to her eyes as she spoke. How interesting—how touching—was this simple confession! The wistful sorrow in her eyes I once accounted for. Would that it had been the loss of a husband. Presently I ventured to draw it a little nearer and to sit down on it, blushing at my temerity as I did so. She did not seem at all offended, and we were presently in the midst of an animated and interesting conversation.

There was no doubt about mademoiselle. On the contrary, she was a widow. She had only been three days in London. She told me. She had been staying with Mr. James Fitzmaurice, who had charge of her late husband's interests in England. She was now going back into seclusion—going back to the little cottage in which she had dwelt since her dear husband's death.

She would not be able to go forward by the train, she said, having a business call to make. She would go forward by the evening train. All this was told me with charming frankness. There was no reason why I should not wait and go forward with her by the evening train—it would only allow me to do so. What I threw out a hint to that effect she offered no objection.

She admitted at once that she was fond of society, and then she looked at me, and said, "I could almost have sworn that she blushed. I had already told her that I was bound for Paris on a special errand for my father; but I had not said a word about the ring, nor had she even seen it. I had put on my gloves before leaving the train at Dover, and still wore them. A little while longer, and we found ourselves at Calais."

When we landed, madame admitted that she was hungry, and that luncheon would be a desirable feature of the program. Accordingly, while she was about her business, I took a vehicle, and drove to the Hotel Dessein. There, in the course of half an hour, madame joined me.

Now, one cannot very well partake of

luncheon in kid gloves. The question was whether I should partake of mine with the ring on my finger or whether I should put it carefully away in my pocket and hide it out of sight. If you have any knowledge of what human nature is at twenty-one, especially if there is a pretty woman in the case, you will know the decision I arrived at.

Madame looked a little at this and that, but hardly at more than a sparrow might have done. How swiftly the minutes seemed to fly! I could have lingered on in that cosy little room for a year.

When the cloth was drawn and we were left to ourselves, with a bottle of hock on the table between us, somehow our chairs seemed to gravitate towards each other. Or perhaps it was the stove that attracted us, for the afternoon was chilly. In any case, we found ourselves in closer proximity. "Then said madame: 'Do you smoke, monsieur?'"

"Yes, considerably more than is good for me, I am afraid."

"Then smoke now. Oblige me. I like to see a gentleman smoke."

I rose in order to get my cigar-case from the pocket of my overcoat. Madame laid her hand lightly on my arm—and what a charming hand it was!

"Stop! I am going to make a confession," she said. "I smoke, too—cigarettes. I lived in the central years in Spain, where nearly all the ladies smoke. You are not shocked, I hope, at the idea of a lady smoking a cigarette?"

"Shocked, madame?"

"No, of course not. You are too much of a man of the world. You are above such insular prejudices. Ah, well, you shall smoke with my cigarettes."

From the sachet by her side she drew an embroidered case, which she opened, and bade me choose a cigarette. I did so, and she took another. Then she lit her own fair fingers she struck a match, and held it while I lit the second.

Then she lit her own. She could not fail to see my ring as she lit the match.

"I daresay you find the flavor a little peculiar," said madame a minute or two later. "These cigarettes are made of pure tobacco. I never smoke any others. I hope you do not find yours very disagreeable."

"On the contrary, madame, I am quite in love with it. As you say, the flavor is slightly peculiar, but aromatic and pleasant—very pleasant." To tell the truth, I didn't like it at all, but would not have said so for worlds.

We smoked on in silence. What would this superb creature say to me, I wondered. If I were to tell her how madly I had fallen in love with her? Would she reject me with scorn, or would she—

I gave a sudden start, and was shocked to find that I had been falling asleep. Fortunately, madame had not noticed me. Her large, melancholy eyes were bent upon the fire. There was certainly something very soothing—something that inclined to slumber, and happy dreams about madame's peculiar cigarettes.

I had but two thousand a year now and this sweet creature to share it with me, how happy could I be! Certainly she must have been some six or seven years older than myself, but I never was one to care for my child's school days, who set up his being wiser before they are out of their teens.

Here was an angel who had been left desolate, who had been cast on a bleak and unfeeling world, who pined for a heart and a home—for a heart that brimmed over with love. Gracious goodness! I had a heart that yearned towards her—that—that—why—how was this? And where was I?

I awoke with a shiver. But for the lamp in the courtyard the room would have been quite dark. My head was aching frightfully.

I got up and staggered to the window. When I looked out and saw the familiar courtyard, everything came back to me like a flash of light.

"What is madame? Why had I slept so long? What a bore she must take me to be?"

I groped for the bell and rang it violently. Up came the waiter, and switched on the light.

"Where is madame?" I demanded.

"Madame," he answered, "went out about three hours ago, saying that she wanted to make a few purchases, and would be back in a little while. On no account, she said, was her brother, who had suffered terribly from mal-de-mere in crossing, to be disturbed. Madame, he added, 'has not yet returned.'"

Gone three hours ago! Her brother! What could it all mean? As I sat down, utterly bewildered, my arm pressed against the little box in my pocket. Mechanically I glanced at my finger.

The ring was no longer there.

My heart turned sick within me. I sank down and buried my face in my hands. The waiter thought I was asleep and ran to fetch some cognac. I saw it all now. Fool—fool that I was! I had allowed myself to be swindled by a common advertisement.

At nine o'clock next morning I stood before my father, a miserable, haggard, woe-begone wretch. I told my father, as I did so, I could scarcely repress tears of mingled shame and vexation. He listened to me with a curious cynical smile. When I had done he went to his desk and opened a drawer.

"Here's the ring, safe and sound," he said. "I could only stare at him in open-mouthed astonishment."

"When madame, with the ring in her possession, left you asleep, she was just in time to catch the afternoon boat back to Dover. The ring was in her hands again before ten o'clock last night."

"But—but," I stammered out, "I don't understand. When she had once got the ring in her possession, why did she bring it back to you?"

HINDU ADEPT MARVELS

MANGO TREE GROWS FIFTY FEET WHILE YOU WAIT.

Visitor From the Occident Who Climbed Up Into One of the "Wizard" Trees.

The writer has spent six months in Kashmir at the feet of Comra Sami, the philosopher of Srinagar, one of the greatest of the thousands of adepts who are to be found all over the wilds of India. They are not ordinary fakirs or the jogis, but the higher brotherhood of Sadhu and Sanayasi, who seldom exhibit their powers and never for reward. Dr. Hensoldt says in The Occult Review:

"These marvellous illusions have been the wonder of centuries. If I could produce anything like them and go up and down the country exhibiting them it would cause a sensation such as Occidental humanity never experienced."

I shall never forget the day and the state of my feelings when I saw the mango tree for the first time. This was a large mango tree at Agra and in the presence of about 600 people, forming a circle of perhaps sixty yards in diameter. In the centre stood the "Sadhu." Some of the onlookers were, of course, much nearer to the object, and he seemed to be within ten or fifteen yards of him, but the average distance kept by the spectators was, I dare say, thirty yards. Most of my readers will know what a mango is. For the benefit of the few who may not I will say that it is an edible tropical fruit, about the size of a large pear, growing on a tree which reaches a height of from forty to a hundred feet.

NOT A CHEAP WESTERN TRICK.

The "Sadhu" dug a hole in the ground—by means of a short white stick—about six inches deep, placed the mango in it and covered it with earth. I now expected to see a modification of a well-known trick practiced by some of our western conjurers. The performer plants a bean or pea in a flower pot, containing quicklime at the bottom covered with earth. The bean has been previously soaked in warm water for several days and is on the point of germinating. Then by pouring in enough water to reach the quicklime the earth is driven out in a few minutes, forcing its way upwards through the soil and reaching a height of several inches in less than half an hour. This will astonish all those who are unacquainted with the wonder of plant life.

Instead of this I was started to see in the air above the hole the form of a mango tree, as first rather indistinctly, and yet there was something strange about it. It was more hazy out-lines, but becoming visibly more distinct until at length there stood as natural a tree as ever I had seen in my life—a mango tree about fifty feet high and in full foliage with mangoes on it.

A SHADOWLESS TREE.

All this happened within five minutes of the burying of the fruit. It may have been three minutes, but I saw the tree, but I had been at first looking indistinctly at the spot where the mango was planted, the apparition may have been there even sooner. I was so intensely surprised at what I beheld that I could hardly realize the fact that I was not dreaming. There stood a tree, to all intents and purposes as natural as any tree could have appeared to human eyes—a huge tree, with a stem at least two feet in thickness at its base.

And yet there was something unearthly about this tree, something unearthly, something gruesome. There was a weird rigidity about it, not one leaf moving in the breeze; it stood there as if carved out of some hard solid, like the obelisk on the Thames Embankment.

Another curious feature I noticed—the leaves seemed to obscure the sun's rays and yet I could not see a particle of shade; it was a tree without a shadow, but the most amazing thing of all was this: after having gazed at it for about two or three minutes, I slowly approached it, wishing to make a closer examination of the stem and, if possible, apparition had completely vanished, to secure some of the leaves. Now in proportion as I drew nearer the tree seemed to lose its distinctness; its outline became blurred and faded so that I had to strain my eyes to retain the impression of its form until when about ten yards from the proposed stem the "Sadhu" stood there, and he smiled as he caught my eye, but his look was one I shall not easily forget.

NOT TOO NEAR NOR TOO FAR.

And my surprise did not end here, for no sooner had I commenced retracing my steps than the outlines of the tree appeared once more, growing more distinct with every step till, at last, when reaching the spot where I had originally stood, I resumed the same marvellous reality. Precisely the same thing happened when, instead of approaching the tree, I went further away from it. It faded, and finally disappeared completely when I had about doubled the distance; then came back again and appeared as distinct as ever when I got to my original position. It was evident that all the rest of the onlookers underwent the same experience, viz., each individual saw the tree only from the place where he stood.

The mango tree had now been in view fully twenty minutes, during which a large concourse of people had gathered. The adept who, until then, had not opened his lips, now placed a small mat of cocoanut fibre on the ground, and squatted down on it, eastern fashion, with his legs crossed, which was at once interpreted by the people as a sign that he wanted to address them. The Hindus squatted likewise, and most of them came around to the side where they could face him.

A BUDDHA BIRTH TALE.

"Once," he began, "when Brahma-datta was King in Benares, the Bodhisattva was born as a white crane, far in the Nalgherry mountains, near a lake where the lotus never fades." And then he went on, giving the details of one of those strange and beautiful fables, an incredible number are circulating in India, showing how the great teacher, for the hundredth time, was reborn, but the blessed repose of Nirvana, out of divine compassion, to be once more incarnated in an earthly form and undergo the suffering and sorrow which all terrestrial existence involves.

THE TREE DISAPPEARS.

It was easy to perceive that the listeners were profoundly impressed with the Sadhu's preaching, and as for myself I had become so absorbed in it that I seemed to forget time and space. I certainly did not notice what afterward startled me more than anything else, viz., the disappearance of the tree. When the Sadhu had finished his discourse the mango tree, it must have vanished suddenly, and yet the precise moment of its disappearance nobody could tell. The adept quietly arose, folded up his mat, then went to the spot where the tree had stood and knelt down, taking from a small bundle which he held under his arm a short stick. With this he stirred up the earth, and in a few moments brought out again the fruit which he had planted.

A VERY REAL MANGO.

This was my first experience of the famous mango tree, which I witnessed five times in various parts of India. On one occasion I saw it performed in a little village in the valley of Kashmir near Srinagar, in the Himalayas, by a certain Ram Surahi, an adept famous throughout the Punjab, and I am almost afraid to record this experience, as it may be deemed utterly incredible. Yet I am telling here no ideal fairy tales. The mango tree which this adept produced did not vanish in proportion as I approached it, but retained its full reality, and I not only touched it, but actually climbed several feet up its stem.

On the west coast of India, about 230 miles north of Bombay, lies the city of Baroda. It is the capital of one of the semi-independent native States, Guzerat, and is ruled by a Maharatta prince who bears the title of Gaekwar, which in plain English means "cowherd."

It was in front of the Gaekwar's palace in the open air and in broad daylight that I first witnessed the illusion which, in the opinion of the Hindus themselves, is the climax of Sadhu achievement, viz., the celebrated rope-trick. I say illusion, not because the performance gives one any such impression, or as if that word afforded some kind of explanation, but for want of a better term at the present moment. What I saw appeared to be just as real as the fact that I am now engaged in penning these lines.

WHERE IS THAT ADEPT NOW?

A "Sadhu," after having addressed a large assemblage of people, and preached one of the most powerful sermons I ever heard, took a rope about fifteen feet long and perhaps an inch thick. One end of this rope he held in his left hand, while with the right he threw the other end up in the air. The rope, instead of coming down again, remained suspended, even after the adept had removed the other hand, and it seemed to have become as rigid as a pillar.

Then the adept seized it with both hands, and, to my utter amazement, climbed up it. His rope suspended all the time, in defiance of gravity, with the lower end at least five feet from the ground. And in proportion as he climbed up it seemed as if the rope was lengthening out indefinitely above him and disappearing beneath him, for he kept on climbing until he was fairly out of sight, and the last I could distinguish was his white turban and a piece of his never-ending rope. Then my eyes could endure the glare of the sun no longer, and when I looked again he was gone.

I have seen this marvellous feat on four different occasions, performed in precisely the same manner, and the mystery seemed only to deepen with each repetition. It has been the standing wonder of India from a time antedating perhaps the building of the first pyramid. Marco Polo was so profoundly impressed with it, that he wrote, in the thirteenth century, speaks of it in terms which plainly denote his bewilderment.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Hard to Build, Costly to Maintain, but Well Worth It All.

The creation of the wheat export trade of India was directly due to the opening of the Suez route to Europe. Before that time, says the Technical World, all attempts successfully to ship wheat by way of the Cape of Good Hope had failed, because of heating during the long voyage and the loss from weevils in the cargo.

During the first year of the operation of the Suez Canal 483 vessels, aggregating 436,000 tons, passed through it. At the present time the number is about 4,000 ships, with a tonnage of about 10,000,000.

The building of the Suez Canal was a triumph of organization. At times no fewer than 80,000 laborers were employed; and all the adjuncts of a permanent community had to be provided by the constructing company.

The cost of maintenance of the canal is necessarily high on account of the drift of sand from the Nile at Port Said, which has constantly to be dredged away. The operating expenses are also heavy; the great traffic involves considerable cost for piloting. Altogether, the annual expense for maintenance and operation is at the present time about \$1,400,000, or approximately \$13,000 per mile.

About thirteen hours are required to pass through the Suez Canal by ordinary steamer. By a system of landing marks and electric light buoys, navigation at night is made as safe as by day; and every vessel in motion is required to illuminate its stern with a red light, and its bow with a white light, and in operation a lighting apparatus to illuminate its passage through. Vessels without an apparatus of their own may hire the necessary reflectors, and upon entering the canal and return them on leaving.

About the House

FRUIT PUDDINGS.

The English way is to make these puddings the day before required. This not only insures their having sufficient time to cook but allows the ingredients to blend together and the fruits to give out their full flavors. A mixture of wheaten flour is a good thing in a plain pudding. Whole rice, cooked and used dry, added to ordinary flour, makes a sweet and nourishing pudding, while flaked rice with the addition of an egg will make a pudding by itself that will be of quite another texture and equally nourishing. The flaked rice and milk should be first boiled together until stiff, the egg added with butter, fruit, spices, and sugar, then placed in a mold and steamed for an hour.

A fruit pudding whose foundation is bread may be allowed to stand at least five minutes before being turned out of its mold. Whole rice, cooked and used dry, added to ordinary flour, makes a sweet and nourishing pudding, while flaked rice with the addition of an egg will make a pudding by itself that will be of quite another texture and equally nourishing. The flaked rice and milk should be first boiled together until stiff, the egg added with butter, fruit, spices, and sugar, then placed in a mold and steamed for an hour.

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Turkish Pudding.—Half a pound of stale bread crumbs; to this add two tablespoons shred pearl sugar, three-fourths pound figs, finely shredded, the same shred of suet, two ounces chopped candied ginger, two ounces candied almonds, a little salt, and three spoonfuls golden syrup with three beaten eggs. Mix well over night and steam or boil in a buttered mold for four hours.

Fig Pudding.—Take equal amounts of flour, bread crumbs, and chopped figs; add syrup or brown sugar enough to sweeten, a pinch of salt, and the same of mixed spice, but if too dry add a little milk. Make this also over night and boil four or five hours. Serve with sweet wine sauce.

Children's Raisin Pudding.—Mix together equal quantities of finely shred suet, flour, bread crumbs, and raisins, chopped and stoned; moisten with milk or with syrup and a little water. Boil three or four hours, and serve with more syrup or with custard sauce. Chopped figs or large raisins, cut fine, soaked in syrup or honey, make delicious roll puddings for the nursery.

Fruit Pudding.—Half pound of suet, some quantity of pared and minced apples, the same of raisins, stoned and chopped, and of currants, six well-beaten eggs, a glassful of brandy, half a pound each of chopped suet and brown sugar; mix all thoroughly and keep a day before boiling. Allow four hours for cooking.

APPLE PASTES.

Apple Snow.—Three large tart apples, three whites of eggs, half cup powdered sugar, half cup jelly. Stew or steam the apples, cored and quartered but not pared, drain, and then rub them through a hair sieve. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add the sugar, beat again; add the apples and beat till like snow. Pile light in a glass dish; garnish with jelly or holly leaves; serve with boiled custard.

Compote of Apples.—Six ripe apples, one pound sugar, one pound butter, and a half pint water. Select the apples of a moderate size, peel, and cut in halves, remove the cores, and rub each piece over with a little lemon. Put the water and sugar together into a lined saucepan and let them boil until they form a thickish syrup; then put in the apples with the rinds of the same. Let them simmer until tender, then take out carefully, and drain on a sieve. Reduce the syrup by boiling it quickly for a few minutes. When both are cold arrange apples neatly on a glass dish, pour over the syrup, and garnish with strips of candied citron. This is a recipe from the famous Seyer, and may be expected to be famous!

Good.

Apple Tart.—Pare, core, and quarter six good sized apples. Put them in a deep dish, cover with water, add two-thirds cup sugar, two cloves, and a grating of nutmeg. Sprinkle over half-cup currants, two tablespoons whisky, rind of one lemon, and juice of two, a few melted butter, about a tablespoon. Cover the top with a good pie crust and bake in a moderately quick oven one hour.

Apple Fritters.—Two eggs, half pint milk, a little salt, one teaspoon baking powder, one cup flour, one cup sugar, and lightly, one cup butter, salt, and baking powder, and beat until light. Pare, core, and slice apples across, dip the slices in the batter, and fry in hot butter. Serve hot with powdered sugar.

Fruit Potpourri.—Two ounces candied cherries, two ounces gages, Cover these with the juice of four oranges. One hour before serving add bananas, sliced, and four tablespoons sherry. Cut rounds from slices of stale bread and fry the slices in hot butter. Put the fruit over the bread for a few minutes, heap on the bread and serve hot.

PEERLESS POTATOES.

The dearth of vegetable and fruit variety will be most delectably diminished, at least in appearance, if we eat potatoes at the housewives' command in a great variety of ways. This is a good time to look up novel ways of preparing potatoes, onions, turnips, and other winter staples.

Potato Soups.—Two cups mashed potatoes, two cups flour, two level tablespoons rich melted butter, one teaspoon salt, and two teaspoons baking powder, sufficient milk to make a dough. Rub the butter into the flour; add to it the potatoes, salt, and baking powder, mix with the milk into a dough, and roll out about half an inch thick. Cut into strips a good time to look up novel ways of preparing potatoes, onions, turnips, and other winter staples.

Potato Casserole.—To a quart of

seasoned mashed potatoes add the yolks of six eggs. Stir it over the fire to dry it well, then mold into a cup shaped form, brush it over with the yolk of an egg, and place for a few minutes in the oven to brown. Fill the centre with any minced meat or creamed potatoes.

Potato Fritters.—Two large potatoes, four eggs, two tablespoons cream, two tablespoons sweet wine, two tablespoons lemon juice, half teaspoon grated nutmeg. Boil the potatoes and beat them lightly with a fork. Beat the eggs well, leaving out one of the whites. Add the other ingredients and beat them together for at least twenty minutes. Have plenty of hot butter or lard in the frying kettle; drop a tablespoon of the batter at a time into it and fry until a golden brown. Serve with sauce.

Potato Puff.—Take two cups cold mashed potatoes and stir into it one tablespoon of melted butter, heating to a white cream before adding anything else. Then put with this two eggs beaten extremely light, one cup cream, and salt to taste. Beat all well and pour into a deep dish, and bake in a quick oven until it is nice and brown. If properly mixed it will come out of the oven light, puffy, and delectable.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Peel and wash a large sweet potato, wipe dry and grate with a large grater. While the potato is being grated heat one quart of milk, stir in one level spoonful of potato into the hot milk, and let it boil a short time beat four eggs to a cream, add one tablespoon butter to the milk and potatoes, and take them off the fire. Stir the beaten eggs with the milk and potatoes, season the pudding palatably with salt and pepper, and put into an earthen dish and bake in a moderate oven, or until the custard is firm. Serve hot as a vegetable.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove rust from steel rub the rusted article well with sweet oil and allow the oil to remain upon it forty-eight hours. Then rub with soft leather. Sprinkle with finely-powdered unslaked lime until the rust disappears.

Cheap Floor Polish.—Save all the ends of candles, put them in a jar, and melt on the stove, mix with enough turpentine to make a soft paste, and you will have an excellent polishing material for floors, woodwork, iron, brass, etc., which will cost you hardly anything.

To Avoid Holes in the Feet of Stockings.—Get a piece of soft thin wash-leather, cut it the shape of the toes and heels of your stockings, and sew neatly in, making it to fit easily without puckering. This will prevent them wearing in holes, and will also be found quite comfortable for wear if properly sewn in.

To Keep an Oil Stove in Good Order.—Whether a heater or a cooking stove the same rules apply. Clean and refill every time after using, and be careful to turn the wicks a little below the rim or the oil will spread from the wick over the outside and when lighted give out an unpleasant odor. Once a week put a half teaspoon of table salt in the oil, and if a new lamp is unused for a length of time, wash and dry the wicks, dip into vinegar and dry again. Never use an oil heating stove in a room unless there is a crack in a window open.

Cleaning a Muddy Skirt.—Muddy weather is always a sore trial to a woman wearing a nice skirt, but she can do something to preserve it from permanent ruin. In the first place, when returning from a muddy street, she should hang the skirt before a fire, but not too close, so that the mud spots should be loosened by rubbing with the edge of a penny, and the dust should then be gently brushed off with a brush of moderate firmness. Too rough a brush must not be used, especially upon smooth-faced cloths, for it is liable to roughen the surface. If the mud spots are still visible, sponge the spots with alcohol or methylated spirits, and the material will be left clean and unmarked. In taking off a damp skirt be careful to hang it out as flat as possible over a chair, as if thrown down carelessly in that condition it will contract inelegant creases.

NEW CURE FOR SNAKE BITE.

So Simple and Cheap That Anybody Can Apply It.

The treatment of snake bite by permanganate of potassium has been made a study by Dr. Leonard Rogers, of Aden. Dr. Rogers reports twelve cases of snake bite in which this new remedy was applied in practice. In two cases it failed, but in the remaining ten cases the long-est interval between the bite and the application was applied. The persons were treated during the night and were not treated till the following day, the interval being one case amounting to eleven hours and in the other to nine hours. In seven of the successful cases the snake was killed and identified; in five cases it was a cobra, and in the other two it was a viper. In the remaining three successful cases the identity of the snake was not ascertained in two cases and in the other case the reptile was secured and described as a cobra.

Of the two fatal cases one was bitten by a cobra, the other by a snake that was not identified. Two of the successful cases were treated by Europeans without any medical training. In three cases the treatment was begun at once, in the remaining seven the interval varied from half an hour to four hours. These results show that even when the delay is considerable, the method proposed is to be most efficacious, and a very satisfactory feature is that it is so simple anybody can apply it and so cheap that it is within the reach of the poorest.

When a person has been bitten by a snake the first thing to do is to apply a ligature above the wound to prevent the rapid absorption of the venom. Then an incision is to be made over the snake bite with any sharp cutting instrument that is perfectly clean, and a small ribbed of the permanganate of potassium is to be applied. The permanganate of potassium is a cheap drug, obtainable from any druggist. It keeps indefinitely, and a small quantity, at the rate of from five to ten grains each case, seems to be no reason people. Every household should not be furnished with this remedy, or why the great majority of twenty thousand deaths that take place in India each year from snake bite should not be prevented.

Potato Casserole.—To a quart of

Small Fruit.

Many farmers are too busy with the general work of the farm to give any time or attention to the culture of small fruit. They dislike hoeing, and think that great skill and long experience are needed to secure success. This is a great mistake. With intelligent management small fruit may be grown as easily as most of the common garden vegetables. A little labor will secure an abundance of luscious fruit, fresh from the vines, and from May till September the table may be well supplied in an almost never-ending variety. We pity the housewife whose main resources in cooking are salt pork and the flour barrel.

Only a few simple directions are needed:

1. Good rich soil, well drained. Fruit cannot stand in feet.
2. Plant early in spring, and loosen the soil around the plants as soon as the soil is set. This is to prevent the moisture about the roots from making its escape.
3. Never allow weeds to get a start. The maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," applies with even greater force here than in most other things.
4. Do all the work possible with horse and cultivator. If properly arranged in rows this will be easy.
5. Shallow cultivation is best. Remember hoeing should be done principally to secure what is called the "dust mulch" in order to prevent the escape of moisture.
6. Plant those varieties which are known to succeed in your locality. Expensive novelties are generally humbugs.

Rich in Building Material

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, is convinced that some of the most remarkable deposits of red, blue and gray granite in the world, as well as white marble, sodalite and other beautiful building and finishing stone are to be found in the vicinity of Bancroft, Ont. Mr. Ritchie is the man who first discovered that Canada had enough nickel ore in sight to supply the world.

In an interview with a Globe reporter Mr. Ritchie said:

"You people in Ontario have a chance to change your cities from brick to granite and marble at a cost far below that required almost anywhere else. I have sometimes made inquiries about building material here in Ontario, and found that most of your stone deposits were of fairly semi-decomposed stuff that crumbled away when exposed to the air, and from which it was impossible to get large dimension material. You may judge of my surprise last week when up on the Central Ontario Railway, in which I am interested, I came across a man who convinced me that around the village of Bancroft there is one of the most remarkable deposits of red, grey and blue granite and white marble in the world, besides sodalite and other colored stones that can be worked up into even more beautiful finishing material than marble."

"That Ontario, possessing such deposits, should import a foot of marble or granite is incomprehensible, and can only be excused on the ground that Ontario architects and contractors are as ignorant of the wonderful deposits near their doors as I was a week ago."

Eighteen Rules of Life.

Matters that are Most Worth While in the Eyes of Boys and Girls.

The clauses of the following creed were suggested by different pupils of the Senior Fourth Class in a Toronto school. Each clause was voted upon, and no one was retained that had not the unanimous approval of the class. As finally adopted the creed stands thus:

- I believe that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.
- I believe in working with a will.
- I believe in being careful and thoughtful.
- I believe in showing respect to all persons in authority.
- I believe in protecting age and feebleness.
- I believe in punctuality and regularity of attendance.
- I believe in being faithful, kind and honest in all things.
- I believe in being attentive, quiet and orderly in the school-room.
- I believe in having my person and clothing neat and clean.
- I believe in being polite and courteous to persons in all conditions of life.
- I believe that liquids containing alcohol should only be used as medicines.
- I believe that cigarettes and tobacco are injurious.
- I believe in being kind to all dumb animals.
- I believe in protecting shade trees and boulevards.
- I believe in being as economical as possible.
- I believe the Public School pupils should set an example to others in keeping the laws of the land.
- I believe in defending Canada when necessary, even with my life.
- I believe in keeping the greatest rule of all, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also with out a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by Morton & Haight.

SHUTTING OUT THE SEA.

The Massive Sea Wall That Stretches Around Galveston.

Stretching around the eastern limits and continuing entirely along the southern side of Galveston is its massive sea wall, standing as an impregnable defense and an insurmountable barrier against even the greatest storm ever known to have occurred in the gulf, says a writer in Marine Review. This wall symbolizes in its firm construction on a solid foundation not only the absolute future safety of the city, but also that unwavering confidence and unshaken belief of Galvestonians in this location as the supreme harbor of the star empire and the gateway for the vast and limitless resources of the great southwest. The city sea wall was begun Oct. 27, 1902, and the work was completed July 29, 1904, having been carried out to a successful conclusion in three months less than the contracted time, which, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, is noteworthy. As an extension of the sea wall around the city of Galveston, the United States government appropriated \$591,000 to build about one mile more of wall along the beach in front of Port Crockett and the federal reserve adjoining the city on the west. The total length of the sea wall is about four and a half miles. It is sixteen feet wide at base, curving to five feet in width at the top, being seventeen feet above mean low tide and one foot higher than in the 1900 storm.

NATURE'S HOUSE CLEANING.

Rainy Season in Caracas the City's Sanitary Salvation.

Just what Caracas would do without its rainy season I cannot imagine, for the city is far from being clean and sanitary. Garbage is thrown into the yards for the vultures to feed upon, dust and papers accumulate in the streets, and the visitor is about to pronounce the city the dirtiest he has ever seen when nature suddenly decides to put things to rights. An ordinary rainfall would not suffice now. A thorough flushing is needed, and nothing short of a deluge will do it.

But somewhere up in the mountain tops the deluge is forming, and presently a great black vapor overspreads the valley. It comes slowly at first, as if to warn the people to go in doors, but when it has acquired sufficient density it falls. In a moment almost the streets and courtyards are flooded, the fantastic waterspouts that overhang the sidewalks pour out their streams like gigantic kettle spouts, and loud is the noise of the splashing and splattering.

Half an hour later one tiptoes along the shiny pavements, as if over a newly scrubbed floor. Above him is a sky of spotless blue, while the only clouds to be seen are insignificant patches of white along the mountain sides. Yet in an incredibly short space of time the whole process may be repeated.—George M. L. Brown in St. Nicholas.

GOOD MUSIC.

It Is Often a Tonic and Always a Character Builder.

Good music is a powerful tonic to many people, especially those suffering from melancholia. It lifts them out of their gloomy moods, dispels gloom and despondency, kills discouraged feelings and gives new hope, new life and new vigor. It seems to put a great many people into proper tune. It gives them the keynote of truth and beauty, strikes the chords of harmony, dispels discord from the life, scatters clouds and brings sunshine.

All good music is a character builder because its constant suggestion of harmony, order and beauty puts the mind into a normal attitude. Music clears the cobwebs out of many minds, so that they can think better, act better and live better. Some writers are dependent upon music for their inspiration and their moods. Somehow it brings the muse to them. It adds brilliancy to the brain and facility to the pen, which they cannot seem to get in any other way.

Good music seems to give us a touch of the divine and to put us in contact with divinity. It drives out evil thoughts, making us ashamed of them. It lifts us above petty annoyances and little worries of life and gives us a glimpse of the ideal which the actual is constantly obscuring.—Success.

A Convalescent's Bedtime.

A convalescent patient should never be permitted to sit up late at night. After the evening meal it is well for all visitors to be excluded from the room, and the patient's mind should be kept as free from excitement as possible. The hour for retiring should be early and such means employed for aiding sleep as may be directed by the physician. A glass of hot milk at bedtime is often a good device for promoting sleep.

London.

London was a place of importance even under the Romans and was famed for its great commerce as early as the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent state.

Avoiding a Shock.

First Doctor—You're treating Jenks for insomnia, aren't you? Second Doctor—Yes, First Doctor—Have you rendered him your bill yet? Second Doctor—No, of course not. I want the man to be able to sleep.

"To die," said Dr. Samuel Johnson, "is the fate of man, but to die with lingering anguish is generally his folly."

PHYSICAL HARMONY.

Therein Lies the Secret of Health and Long Life.

The necessity of relative harmony throughout the entire physical system cannot be too strongly urged. Herein lies the chief secret of health and long life. Manifest weakness or even predominant strength in any part opens the avenue for the invasion of disease and the approach of death. What can be done for the realization and maintenance of structural and vital harmony? Space would fail us to give details adapted to varying conditions, but the underlying fundamental principle for its accomplishment may be imparted in few words. Strive to strengthen and develop those parts of the body which have been slighted by nature or weakened by disease or abuse; guard zealously such structures and see that they are never subjected to undue strain or of active exertion; neglect not the improvement of every part of the economy, but seek first to improve the weakest structures; look well to organs of vital importance—the heart, lungs, kidneys, etc.—and seek especially to advance their good. A fine physique is not to be ignored, but of far greater importance are a strong pair of lungs, a normal, well guarded heart, good digestive apparatus and functionally sound kidneys. The developing and strengthening of vital structures require more skill and perseverance than the training of the muscular system and should be conducted with much care and diligence.

JUPITER IN A MIRROR.

A Remarkable Phenomenon Concerning His Satellites.

In a very old number of the Bulletin de la Societe Astronomique de France some one made a note of the fact that he had seen Jupiter's satellites in a mirror. The 5th of November being a clear night, a correspondent, C. D. R. Andrews, determined to make the experiment with an ordinary looking glass.

"The image of Jupiter in the glass," he writes, "was distinctly accompanied by a small star on either side, one nearer the planet than the other. I then turned my telescope on the planet and found at once that the positions of satellites three and one and two coincided with the positions of the stars seen in the mirror. Satellites one and two were at the time (about 8:30 p. m.) extremely close together, and I have no doubt that these two were seen as one in the glass."

"The explanation of the phenomenon is a simple one. We cannot see the satellites in the ordinary way because Jupiter's brilliance overpowers their feeble light. In reflecting the image in the glass some of this superfluous light is lost, and the satellites are given a chance to show themselves."—London Chronicle.

WHITE RAINBOWS.

They Are Formed by a Fine Rain and a Strong Sun.

Though rainbows are generally associated with colors, there is such a phenomenon as a white rainbow. The circumstances necessary for its formation are a fine rain and a strong sun. The phenomenon is due to the optic principle known as interference. If the drops of water be very small, the interference of the rays causes such a complete overlapping of the colors that the bow appears white.

That is to say, the various prismatic colors, instead of being thrown out separately, as in the ordinary prism, are thrown one on the top of the other, and the light is thrown by the sun, as it were, on a sheet of rain. The fine close rain produces the same effect as a woven texture. This result is still more noticeable where a fog takes the place of the rain.

The phenomenon is not often noticed, because the conditions necessary to the formation of a white rainbow are a strong light, a close rain and a sun lying near the horizon. These three conditions are not often present at the same time.—London Standard.

A Princely Gift.

Perhaps the most magnificent gift ever made by any individual to any nation was the presentation by Lady Wallace to the English nation of her husband's remarkable art collection in 1897. It contains over 600 pictures of every school, including thirteen by Sir Joshua Reynolds, furniture, china and objects of art innumerable, of a value between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. It was left absolutely to the nation, the only stipulation being that it should be kept distinct from other national collections.

A Secret Defined.

A secret is a thing which you communicate to one whom you can trust. He, in turn, tells it to somebody that he can trust, and that somebody reveals it to another somebody whom he can trust. And so it goes the rounds, but it is still a secret, although everybody knows it.

Also Elsewhere.

In England it is not what you know that is of importance, but whom you know; not what you are, but who you are; not what you do for yourself, but what others will do for you.—London Truth.

In, but Out.

Mr. Borem—Could I see Miss Fibbs? Maid—Faix, that's what she was wonderin' as ye come across the street. Mr. Borem—Ah, then she's in! Maid—Yes but she's not at home.

He who recognizes no higher logic than that of the shilling may become a very rich man and yet remain a very poor creature.—S. Smiles.

CARPET SECTION.

We are anxious that every Lady should see our display of Carpets. Continually increasing business in this section has encouraged us to place in stock this season a wider assortment of the most beautiful Housefurnishings procurable.

Be sure and include this department in your visit this Spring.

There is a wealth of CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Etc. that will be a pleasure to all who view, especially Housekeepers.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Filled to overflowing with the newest styles in Ladies' Wearing Apparel, our Mantle Department, one of the largest and best equipped in Canada, awaits your inspection.

Handsome Imported Jackets, stylish, new-tailored costumes from Canada's leading manufacturers; dainty Waists and Underwear—a showing worthy of every Ladies' careful inspection.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Public School Reports.

IV. DEPT.

COMPOSITION—100.

Sr. IV.—F Hulin 66, A Livingstone 64, H Calder 58, R Patterson 51.

ARITHMETIC—100.

Jr. IV.—J Hough 83, E Ward 83, R Reynolds 79, R Thompson 78, V Utman 56, M Warren 46, B Montgomery 42.

SPELLING—70.

Sr. III.—E Girdwood 70, M Moore 66, A Labey 65, M Searles 64, E McCutcheon 64, D Roy 60, C Doyle 58, E Luey 50, R Bean 50, H Smith 48, F McCutcheon 47, R Wright 40, H Martin 39.

III. DEPT.

COMPOSITION—100.

Jr. III.—A Sager 83, A Sprague 80, O Cummings 77, C Cummings 71, G Shea 71, L Williams 70, M Thompson 69, D B Roy 65, M Balfour 63, K Lansing 62, L Moloney 62, B Donnan 59, E Eggleston 56, E Tice 56, C White 53.

Sr. II.—E Caverley 74, F Ferguson 72, L Labey 72, A Coulter 71, V Whitty 71, R Cummings 66, H Rollins 64, M Meiklejohn 62, R Bissonnette 60, D Hayford 60, A Parry 45, J Graime 44, P Utman 43, H Eggleston 30.

II. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC—100.

Sr. Pr. II.—C Hutton 90, A Williams 90, L Sharpe 90, M Barrow 90, S Kincaid 90, G Knowles 70, F Kincaid 60, L Parry 60, S Haig 50, P Sealey 40, G Ihey 30, K Moloney 30, V Moloney 20, F Demorest 20.

COMPOSITION—50.

Jr. II.—D Moore 46, C Boldrick 45, P White 45, G Moore 40, L Bronson 40, G Gould 40, J Hannah 27, G Sine 25, M Graime 25, W Chard 23.

Sr. II.—E Mitchell 40, G Smith 40, H Airhart 38, C Tulloch 35, A Mosher 28, W Bailey 25, J Moloney 25.

I. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC.

Pr. II.—N Wanamaker 100, H Barrow 75, E Gould 75, E Airhart 75, L French 70, H McCutcheon 60, M Graime 45, G Green 45, F Ihey 15, E Bailey 15.

Sr. Pr. II.—H Boldrick 100, E Cummings 100, B Coulter 100, E Roy 100, R Coulter 40, H Sine 15.

Hon. Mr. Hanna states that the Government does not propose to issue liquor licenses to steamers.

Hon. John Dryden has been appointed a member of a commission to inquire into the agricultural condition of Ireland.

The Westinghouse works at Pittsburgh have produced a new type of electric locomotive capable of hauling a train at seventy miles an hour.

Nearly one thousand persons left Toronto Tuesday on the special excursion to Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Ontario Beekeepers Association wants the Government to appoint two inspectors.

The local option clauses of the new license law were denounced by the convention called by Dominion Alliance.

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The local option clauses of the

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer.
Residence, Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmologist, Member Canadian
Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and perfect sight
corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental
Surgeons, of Ontario.
Office—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
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J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
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Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McManney Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley Block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday
in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bravo! Editor Pelton.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to enclose
herewith a newspaper clipping under
the heading "Editor Pelton and Boozie,"
and also solicit space for the same in
the columns of your excellent paper, as
I feel assured that your many readers
will at least admire the sterling quali-
ties of the man who is ready to promp-
tly forego pecuniary gain in order that
he may place a pure clean paper in the
hands of the boys.

The clipping is taken from the columns
of a paper which has a large circulation
in the township of Mountain, in the
county of Dundas, where one of the
hottest Local Option contests of the day
is now in progress, and will be decided
at the polls on Friday, the 80th inst.
Meanwhile, and for some time past,
a lively discussion of the subject is being
carried on through the columns of the
local papers, a number of copies of which
have been kindly forwarded to us by a
friend who is, and has been for many
years, an ardent reader of the
"News-Argus" coupled with the re-
quest that the article named be repro-
duced in your columns.

Hoping that we are not asking too
much, I remain,
Yours very truly,
JAMES SCOTT.

Rawdon, March 23, '06.
Editor Pelton and Boozie.

Mr. R. S. Pelton, editor of the St.
Lawrence News (Troquois) says in his
paper last week: "A neighboring brew-
ery sent us an attractive advertising
proposition this week, evidently think-
ing this a likely community in which to
introduce their liquors. We needed the
advertising and the money it represented.
Nevertheless we turned down the
advertising. Now, the News is no tem-
perance fanatic, only it would seem sort
of queer to preach temperance reform in
our editorial columns and then boom
the whiskey trade in our advertising
columns. We had scarcely sealed our
letter of reply to the firm when a walk-
ing advertisement of the "XXX Extra
Dry" brand stumbled into the office
and asked for a copy of the News, and
the price of it, which he was just out of
at that par-(hic)-ticular moment. Say
boss, you know me, don't you? Know
you, why of course. Well, (hic) I'm
(hic) say give me a dime to get out of
this. Here before us was the finished
product of the goodly brewery ad-
vertiser wanted us to push, for the mill
must grind, not with the water that has
passed—as in the wasted, beheaded wreck
before us—but with the fresh young
boys who read our paper. We may
never get to heaven, and don't go much
on sentimentality, but you can bet your
bottom dollar no brewery will ever use
the St. Lawrence News as a finger-post
to hell, not while yours truly is at the
helm."

Senator Cox paid \$25,000 for the Sugar
Company's property at Peterboro' to se-
cure a site for the carpet factory of
Brintons, Limited, of Kidderminster,
England.

A Pleasant Remedy for Babies

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have
made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fa-
vorite with the mothers of small children.
It quickly cures their coughs and colds
and prevents any danger of pneumonia or
other serious consequences. It not only
cures croup, but when given as soon as
the croupy cough appears will prevent the
attack. For sale by Morton & Haight.

The well known druggists, Morton &
Haight, have been appointed special agents
for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure,
Catarrhal Powder, Ointment, and Pills as
well as for South American Nervine, Kid-
ney and Rheumatic Cure.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the
News-Argus office a large stock of envel-
opes. Will be sold by the box, printed or
plain, at lowest prices.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordi-
nary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a. m. Passenger, 10:17 a. m.
Passenger, 6:42 p. m. Mail & Ex. 3:43 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The village assessor is again making
his rounds.
Several of our villagers are attending
court in Belleville this week.

Mr. G. E. Kennedy moved to his new
residence on John street last week.

What line of athletic sport is Stirling
to follow this summer, is the question
asked by many of the young men.

A collection will be taken in the
Methodist Sabbath School next Sunday
in aid of the Japanese famine fund.

BERRY BOXES.—Those wishing Berry
Boxes in thousand lots will secure them at
a lower rate if ordered now. Orders may
be left at this office or sent to J. FRAPPY,
Campbellford.

Mr. E. T. Williams moved yesterday
to the premises lately occupied by Mrs.
Wm. McCann, on the Frankford road,
which he recently purchased.

It is stated that upwards of fifteen
thousand persons have already this
season come from the United States to
Manitoba and the Northwest.

Military Opening.

Miss N. Phillips will have her Spring
Military Opening on Wednesday next,
April 4th.

A number of the members of Memphis
Sanatorium No. 55, Stirling, visited Ma-
doo on Monday evening last, for the
purpose of instituting a Sanatorium in
that town.

The ladies of St. John's Church in-
tend holding an Easter Festival on
Wednesday, April 18th, in the Stirling
Opera House. Further particulars will
be published later.

Division Court was held here on

Tuesday last before his Honor Judge
Deroche. There were a number of
cases, and judgment was reserved in
one or two of the most important.

Ladies

You are invited to inspect the latest
styles in Hats at Miss N. Phillips' Mil-
linery Rooms, on Wednesday next, April 4.

Messrs. Lanktree & French will have
a grand delivery of Massey-Harris
machinery on Tuesday next, April 3rd.
They expect it will be the largest ever
held in Stirling, as over 80 machines
have been sold.

Mrs. Wm. McCann has purchased the
Blackley residence at the west end of
the village. She intends making some
improvements to the house and until
such are completed is occupying the
residence formerly owned by W. R.
Warren.

We are always pleased to learn of the
promotion of former Stirling boys. The
latest to come to our notice is that of
Mr. F. M. P. Watts, of the Aylmer
branch of the Sovereign Bank, who was
this week appointed Manager of the
branch at Belmont, Middlesex County.

Easter Is Coming

And the ladies will find all the latest
styles in Millinery at Miss N. Phillips'
Millinery Rooms. Opening day, Wednes-
day next, April 4th.

A change has taken place in the man-
agement of the Stirling branch of the
Sovereign Bank. Mr. R. J. Ranney,
who was recently appointed Manager,
has resigned, and Mr. W. R. Howson
has been appointed to the position. We
congratulate Mr. Howson on his pro-
motion.

There has been a rumor around town
this week of a syndicate having pur-
chased land at Glen Ross with the in-
tention of establishing smelting works
and other industries there. The excel-
lent water power at that place is certain-
ly a great inducement to locate there,
and we hope the story is true.

The Ontario Government has placed
in the estimates for this year grants on
roads in North Hastings amounting to
the sum of \$4,200. There is also a grant
of \$600 for a bridge at Gilmour, and
\$300 for a bridge at Whitney. A grant
of \$300 for Moore's bridge is promised
in the supplementary estimates.

As this is the season for Deakin Skins
and Eggs, remember we are buying and
paying the highest cash prices.
FRED. ROLLINS.

The Grand Jury at the assizes brought
in a true bill against Klingbeil, and
also against Mrs. Diamond, who is
charged with poisoning her son's wife.
At the last assizes the grand jury
brought in "no bill" in the Diamond
case. At the request of Klingbeil's
counsel his trial has been postponed
until the fall assizes.

The new Agricultural Societies Act
which has been introduced in the On-
tario Legislature makes many changes.
Hereafter the grants to agricultural so-
cieties will be in proportion to the
amount of money spent for agricultural
purposes, independently of whether the
fair is a county or township one. Horse
racing is prohibited, but trials of speed
are permitted. There are stringent
provisions against permitting any kind
of gambling or games of chance, and
no sale of liquors must be allowed under
penalty of forfeiture of grant. The Act
will not go into force until Feb. 1, 1907.

A new post-office will be opened at
Farnham's Iron mines in Mayo to be
called Basemore.

For high grade Pianos and Organs try
the undersigned. Also for sale one upright
piano, practically as good as new; and one
good Ayshire Cow.

W. J. GRAHAM.

Mr. James Parker has been promoted
to assistant manager of the Montreal
Branch of the Sovereign Bank.

The Campbellford Dispatch says that
a fruit evaporator is likely to be estab-
lished in that town this season, and
that Messrs. Cheer and Weller, of
Brighton, have selected a site near the
G. T. R. station.

CALVES WANTED.—The highest price
paid for good fat calves delivered at Stirling
station on Tuesday, April 3rd, and
every Tuesday thereafter.

D. UTMAN.

The Assizes opened at Belleville on
Tuesday. Chief Justice Falconbridge
presiding. There are a number of very
important cases to come before the
court, and among them the trial of
Klingbeil on a charge of killing his
wife. Mr. R. P. Coulter, of this village
is one of the grand jury.

Returning Home

The Daily Province, Vancouver, B.C.
of March 17—"Miss Lillian B. Stickle,
the leading soprano in St. Andrew's
Church choir, has tendered her resignation
and will leave shortly for the East.
Miss Stickle has made many friends
since her arrival in Vancouver, who
will be very sorry to learn of her de-
parture. She will be very much missed
in musical circles of the city."

Globe Wins Libel Suit.

In the libel case of Coyle vs. The To-
ronto Globe, tried at Cobourg at the
Spring Assizes, before Judge Clute, the
jury brought in a verdict in favor of the
defendant.

The issue was an important one for
the press, inasmuch as it involved the
liability of the newspapers in publishing
official Government reports. The Globe,
in common with other papers, published
an official statement by the Fruit Divi-
sion of the Department of Agriculture,
telling how the inspectors discovered
defects in apples packed by Coyle. The
defence pleaded justification, inasmuch
as the report was an official Govern-
ment statement, and the jury has sus-
tained that view.

Success of a Former Citizen.

A portrait of a former well-known
citizen, Mr. S. G. Faulkner, adorns the
first page of a recent issue of "Office
and Field," a journal devoted to the
interests of Insurance, and published at
Toronto. It has the following reference
to Mr. Faulkner:

Our readers are this week presented
with a portrait of Mr. S. G. Faulkner,
of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Faulkner is the
manager for the State of Washington
for the North American Life. He first
became associated with the company
some years ago, as district agent at
Peterboro, Ont., his agency at that
time comprising several counties. In
1895 he resigned the position and took
up his residence in Vancouver, B. C.,
where he was appointed manager for
that province. At the time of his ap-
pointment the agency covered only the
province, but it was subsequently en-
larged to include the Yukon Territory.
Mr. Faulkner continued to administer
the duties called for by that position
until 1904, when he resigned to assume
the management of the company for the
State of Washington.

Mr. Faulkner is a successful life man,
and has been one of the big producers
for his company.

It is interesting to note how many
different persons and tastes that enter-
taining Canadian monthly, The Busy
Man's Magazine caters. In the April
number the French-Canadian is gratified
by a sketch of his compatriot, ex-Mayor
Laporte, of Montreal; the Englishman,
by a sketch of John Burns; the Scotch-
man, by a paper on the Scot in Amer-
ica; the American, by a laudation of
Grover Cleveland, and the Frenchmen,
by a sketch of the new President of
France. Women find entertainment
and instruction in articles "The
World's Most Extravagant Woman"
and "The Latest for Woman." The
scientifically inclined will welcome
such papers as "The Advent of the
Motor car on Railways" and "Deliver-
ing Goods by Pneumatic Tube." The
traveller will read with delight "Cross-
ing the Ocean in New Palaces," "From
Paris to New York by Rail" and "Two
Remarkable Railways," as well as a
bright essay on "Tips and Tipping." The
politician is catered to in an article
on "Election Expenses in England,"
while many more tastes are gratified in
the thirty odd articles in the April
number.

Mining Notes.

There are prospects that Deloro mine
will shortly start up. Arsenic is now
\$180 a ton while formerly Deloro sold it
at from \$80 to \$90. All metals are high
in price now.

The copper mine at Eldorado is going
ahead splendidly. Carloads of copper
are being shipped to the Nickolls Chem-
ical Co. for treatment and are bringing
high profits. New drills and other
machinery are being installed. A new
smelter of 50 tons daily capacity will be
in operation in May of this year. This
promises to be one of the most profitable
mines of the country.

The Stanley Smelting Works at Ban-
nockburn shipped a carload of pig lead
to Toronto last week. The price \$98 per
ton is phenomenally high. They are
having good success with the new smel-
ter which is running continuously.
Hematite iron from the old Eldorado
mine is used for fluxing purposes. All
the lead mines of the company will be
operated soon. The Company have re-
organized on a much larger basis and
will develop the lead industry on an
extensive scale.

Toronto's Civic Holiday will be cele-
brated this year on August 6.

Large Lynx Shot.

A large lynx was shot near Fuller, in
Huntingdon township, recently. The
animal had been howling a lot at night,
and had frightened a lot of women and
children. B. F. McCumber, who was
out hunting with his dog, shot the lynx
when it was fighting with his canine.

Bancroft Items.

From The Times.

There are 85,000 telegraph poles along
the line of the C. O. R. between Mill-
bridge and Bird's Creek ready for ship-
ment. There will be about 6,000 in the
yard here when all are delivered.

The prospects are bright for a better
factory being built here this summer.
The work of organization is well under
way, and we do not think there is any
doubt as to the ultimate success of the
venture.

Mr. T. C. McConnell, Colonization
Road Inspector, was back last week and
made arrangements to have Moore's
bridge, which is in a delapidated con-
dition, replaced by a substantial struc-
ture. Mr. W. Mullenby will have
charge of the work.

While in town last week Mr. S. J.
Ritchie, of the C. O. R., took a trip out
to the sodalite quarries. While he was
out there was a revelation to him, and
he predicts a great future for North
Hastings. He says that if this section
was properly advertised American capi-
tal would flow in here. He was dis-
lighted with the samples of polished
marble and granite which were shown him.

A truant officer is needed badly in
Bancroft. There are boys who do not
see the inside of the school three times
in a month, and no doubt their parents
think they are there every day. It may
surprise some of our readers, but it is a
fact, nevertheless, that many of these
hopefuls spend the time when they
should be at school in playing poker.
This is rather a deplorable state of af-
fairs, and something should be done to
break up the practice. The council
should take the matter up.

Edwin St. George Banwell, the de-
faulting Crown Bank teller, was sen-
tenced to four years in penitentiary.
His wife pleaded guilty to receiving
stolen property, and was allowed to go
on suspended sentence.

PERSONALS.

Miss Gertrude Utman is visiting friends
at Maple View.

Mr. Silas Wannamaker, of Idaho, is
visiting friends in this locality.

Mr. Chas. Muffitt and wife, of Coe Hill,
are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Ashley.

Mrs. Chas. Simpson, of Dresden, is vis-
iting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Mar-
tin.

Mr. Harry Clarke returned on Tuesday
from attending the funeral of his aunt at
Toronto.

Mrs. John Conley and Miss Lizzie Phil-
lips left for Weyburn, Sask., on Wednes-
day morning last.

Miss Vera Butler, of Marmora, is vis-
iting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Wheeler.

Miss Grace Smith, who has been the
guest of the Misses Descent, returned to
her home at Renfrew on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. English, formerly conducting
a hardware business in Hastings, but now
in Hamilton, spent a few days here this
week.

Mr. R. J. Ranney left yesterday for his
home in Milverton, but intends returning,
and will not remove his family to that
place for a few weeks.

Mr. Leslie Fox, formerly of Cranbrook,
B. C., who has been visiting his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. David Fox, for several months,
left to-day for Edmonton, Alta.

Auction Sale.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.—On Lot 2, Con. 7,
Huntingdon, a lot of Farm Stock and Im-
plements belonging to Mrs. Jane Reid.
Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auc-
tor.

Births.

CHARD.—In Stirling, on March 11th, to Mr.
and Mrs. John W. Chard, a daughter.
KINGSTON.—In Campbellford, on March 25,
to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Kingston, a daughter.
WEES.—In Bancroft, on the 19th inst., to
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wees, a son.

Deaths.

PETITBONE.—In Rawdon, on March 28th,
Lena Pettibone aged 77 years.

For Sale or To Rent

A good Brick House with orchard and
three acres of first-class land, situated
near the Village of Spring Brook.
Also a quantity of good Seed Oats and
Peas for sale.

SIDNEY MASON,
Spring Brook.

BERRY PLANTS

I guarantee strong well-rooted plants
true to name.
STRAWBERRY—Bismark, Improved Wil-
son, Excelsior, 50c. a hundred.
RASPBERRIES, best early and late kinds,
\$1.00 per hundred.

CHOICE LONG BLACKBERRY PLANTS—
LUCRETIA, never-falling, enormously
productive, and choice flavor, or SNYDER
large abundant yielders, only \$1.00 per
hundred, or less than half nursery prices.

J. FRAPPY,
River Valley.

WANTED.

A quantity of Good Wheat
in exchange for Five Roses,
Baker's Queen and Red Patent
Flour.

We solicit a liberal share of
your patronage.

BUCKWHEAT.

I have in stock a splendid
sample of SEED BUCKWHEAT,
guaranteed free of foul seed.

S. HOLDEN.

Stirling's New Store.

SPECIAL.

20 pieces Extra Heavy PRINT, 32 in. wide, regular 12½c. quality, our price
10c. per yd.

Extra Good Value in COTTONADES, SHIRTINGS and FLANNEL-
ETTES.

EXTRA SPECIAL—3 pieces FINE LAWN, 45 in. wide, 14c. per yd.

Heavy CRASH TOWELLING, 18 in. wide, 10c. per yd.

Fine TABLE LINEN, half bleached, 58 in. wide, 35c. per yd.

DRESS GOODS.

Extra Heavy LUSTRE, in 3 shades, Cream, Navy and Green, 50 in. wide,
regular 75c. quality, our price 60c. per yd.

Buster Brown, heavy ribbed COTTON HOSE, all sizes, good value at 35c.
pair, our price 25c. per pair.

G. W. ANDERSON.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Card of Appreciation.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COURT
GRAHAM I. O. F.

I wish in this public way to thank you
for the prompt payment of the Insurance
on the life of the late Wm. A. Donald, who
recently died at Hord's Station; and to
express to you Mrs. Donald's thanks for
your kindly attendance in such numbers
and under such difficulties at the funeral
of her son, and her appreciation of your
gratuitous service at his grave, and
side and your comforting letter of con-
dolence. We recommend your order to
those who wish both financial aid and
sympathy for their loved ones whom they
will leave at death.

J. D. BISSONNETTE,
Executor.

Stirling, March 27, 1906.

High-Class Decorating

Many of the higher-class
Wall Papers that are being
used this season, have very
little effect in the line of de-
coration, unless they are com-
bined with experience and ar-
tistic judgment in their use.

We keep in touch with all
the latest ideas for room de-
corations, and are at your ser-
vice when you require the same.

S. A. MURPHY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES
McCOMBING FORRS, late of the Village of
Stirling, in the County of Hastings, yeoman,
deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Re-
vised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec.
38, to all creditors and other persons having
claims against the estate of James McCom-
bing Forrs, late of the Village of Stirling, in
the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased,
who died on or about the 10th day of February,
1906, to send by mail, prepaid, or other-
wise to deliver to Jas. McC. Forrs, Physician,
deceased, at Stirling, Ont., on or before the
21st day of April, 1906, a statement in writing
of their names and addresses, and full particu-
lars of their claims or demands, and the na-
ture of the security (if any) held by them.
And notice is further given that after the
date above mentioned the said Administrator
will proceed to distribute the assets of the
deceased, having regard only to the claims
admitted of which shall have been then given as
required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are
also hereby notified to hand in the amount of
their indebtedness to the said Administrator,
on or before the said 21st day of April, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1906.

Garden Seeds

We have just received sev-
eral Thousand Packages of

THE HEIR OF SANDLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—(Continued.)

"You will have an opportunity of witnessing the scene," he said, quietly. "Remember, I have your promise. You and the Ferraldes will be at the Court in ten days from now—that's Thursday week."

"Oh, yes," said Jack, "that's understood."

"Very well. Till then I am Cyril Burne." He suppressed a sigh. "I wish you were the earl, confound it! You'd make a much better peer than I shall."

Jack Wesley laughed cynically.

"Miss Norah wouldn't think so," he retorted. "My dear boy, don't repine. We must all bear our lot cheerfully. You deeply, deeply, it may be some thousands a year, but you must bear your share of trouble like a man, you know. And here's the hansom at last."

Cyril hurried to the door as if he were going to catch a train and didn't wait a minute to lose. Then he turned short and thrust his hand into the breast pocket of his beautifully-fitting frock coat.

"What's the matter? Palpitation of the heart?" demanded Jack.

"No," said Cyril, gravely pulling out a long blue envelope.

"What's in that?" asked Jack, looking at the envelope.

"Oh, that's all right. What you'll forget will be the ring—"

"No, I shan't," retorted Cyril, and he took it out gingerly from his waistcoat pocket. "Come along, come along!"

"Certainly, but allow me to lock the door. Are you afraid the church will run away, or that Miss Norah may change her mind?"

The church was still standing in its secluded corner, and Norah had changed her mind, for after Cyril had been pacing up and down the small vestry for ten minutes, while Jack had been chatting with the clergyman—a young curate, who really did seem to enjoy the fun of this strange marriage—Lord and Lady Ferraldes arrived with the bride.

Cyril—perhaps Jack, too—thought she had never looked so lovely. Then she did in her simple dress of quiet gray, her glorious eyes downcast, her lips just parted by the quick breaths of mingled joy and shyness.

For herself she still felt as if she were moving in some strange, delicious dream, and it was with a start she heard the young curate murmur softly, "Are we ready?"

Then Cyril and Jack walked up to the altar, and Lord Ferraldes drew her arm within his and followed.

There were no other witnesses than these dear and tried friends, except the inevitable pewsitter, Norah felt as if the throbbing of her heart could be heard all over the little church.

In his soft, suave voice the curate performed the ceremony; she felt Cyril's dear hand clasp hers as he slipped the "plain ring of gold" upon her finger, then, leaning upon his arm, they led the way back to the vestry.

"My wife!" she heard Cyril murmur in her ear, and as she raised her eyes to his shyly, he bent his head to kiss her. But Lord Ferraldes put a hand upon his arm quickly.

"Excuse me," he said, "but I think you are trespassing upon my privilege! and Norah, blushing and smiling, presented her cheek to him.

"That's my reward for giving her away," said Lord Ferraldes, kissing her hand also. "God bless you, my dear, and make you and the man you have chosen as happy as we all wish you!"

While this pretty little ceremony had been enacting, the curate had been getting out of his surprise and filling in the certificate.

"I have dispensed with my clerk's services this morning," he said, making a great fuss with the blotting paper. "Now—Mr. Burne, will you sign, please?"

Cyril wrote his name.

"Willard Avon Cyril, Earl of Arrowdale, and the curate covered it quickly with the blotting paper as he turned to Norah.

"Here, if you please, my lady," he said, then stammered and turned red. But Norah did not notice his confusion, or, if she had done so, would have attributed it to his having addressed her by the title she had borne, and, bending down, wrote her own name.

The curate folded the certificate two or three times.

"Will you—?" he said, addressing Norah, but looking at Cyril.

"Give it to me," he said, quietly, but with downcast eyes. "I have some papers of importance here; I'll put it with them. It will be safe not to be lost then," and he took the envelope from his pocket, inclosed the certificate, and fastened the envelope securely.

As he did so he drew a breath of relief, and glanced at Jack, who smiled significantly, and softly clapped his hands.

Then they went back to the carriage, and were rattled off to Grosvenor Square, where, what Lady Ferraldes called "an apology" for a wedding breakfast awaited them.

It was certainly not a large party, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in happiness.

The newly-wedded pair were naturally too intent upon each other to need much merriment, but, though they did not need it, Jack had got a fair supply on hand, and for the first time in his life forgot to be cynical, and was content to be genial and amusing, and, as Lord Ferraldes remarked afterward, displayed such a vast talent for entertaining that he might have made a fortune on the stage if he had not been in a fair way to make it as a poet.

groom was given by Lord Ferraldes, and though he did not make a speech, the way in which he spoke Norah's name and looked at her was worth as much as a dozen set speeches, and Jack, Cyril's "Thank you, sir, thank you, dear Lady Ferraldes, and you, Jack!" spoken with a suspicious moisture in his joy-lit eyes, was pronounced by the same critic just a perfect bit of elocution.

All through the meal Lord Ferraldes kept watch and guard over his tongue, and it was not until Cyril had glanced at his watch, and said that the time was getting short that he said, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye:

"I suppose you won't take a very long holiday, Mr. Burne? You'll be wanting to get back to work, eh?"

And Cyril had, with a marked increase of color, murmured something inaudible, and hurried Norah out of the room.

She and Lady Ferraldes disappeared together for half an hour, and then they came down, Norah attired in a traveling dress and a set of sables, which Lady Ferraldes had produced in a twinkling.

Both Lord and Norah clung to her about the neck, and Norah, when Cyril stood beside the cab door, held Jack's and Lord Ferraldes' hands and whispered:

"Remember! The Court, Thursday week."

Then Norah tore herself away, Cyril put her gently and tenderly into the cab, and Jack and Lord Ferraldes having flung a handful of rice over her nice clothes, they drove off, Norah leaning forward and waving her hand until out of sight.

"Well," said Jack, "there goes the prettiest and sweetest girl in Christendom!"

"And the best and warmest-hearted man!" responded Jack, loyally.

"God bless them both!" said Lady Ferraldes, with a sob, and she rushed in and up to her own room that she might enfold the "good cry" she had fully deserved.

The two men went to the smoking-room, and mixed themselves a soda and brandy, and talked over the strange history of the young couple and the story of the young curate, who, by the way, presently Jack grew silent and thoughtful, and Lord Ferraldes, noticing it,

"A penny for your thoughts, Wesley."

Jack raised his head, and there was a grave earnestness in his handsome, intellectual face.

"A penny for my thoughts? You shall have them for nothing. But stop. I'll give you a guess."

"You weren't thinking of the young people—your face was too grave for that," said Lord Ferraldes. "Let me see, were you thinking of that scoundrel, Guildford Bertion?"

"Well, yes, partly," said Jack. "To tell you the truth, I was thinking of some one else. I was asking myself a question that has worried me a great deal lately. I was wondering at the moment where that young girl Cyril was supposed to have run off with could be. The question that bothers me is: 'Where is Becca South?'"

"Becca South!" said Lord Ferraldes. "Ah, yes. I have seen somewhere, I suppose. Perhaps here in London—and quite near us. I'll be bound," and he smiled, "that fellow Guildford Bertion knows."

"Yes," said Jack, grimly, as he lit another cigar. "Yes, I think Mr. Guildford Bertion knows."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Nine days later Cyril and Norah were walking along the parade at Torquay. It is summer and sunshine at this English Naples when the rest of England is covering before the wintry blast, and these two young people walked arm in arm under the bright rays of King Sol, sauntering as slowly as if the month were June instead of November.

Nine days of perfect happiness will work miracles, and in these nine days Norah had lost all her pallor, and was as blooming a bride as even the most passionate of lovers could desire. In deed, it was not the Norah who watched, pale and weary, beside the sickbed of her supposed father, nor the Norah flying from the Court and crushed by the fear of Lord Ferraldes, who walked arm in arm in the spring step and erect head; but quite a different Norah, with the rose of health on her cheeks, and the light of happiness in her eyes as she leaned upon her husband's arm.

"And you don't ask me why I want you to go back to the Court so suddenly, dearest?" Cyril said.

"No," she replied, turning her lovely eyes upon him trustfully. "Why should I? I don't want to go to the Court, and I don't mean asking no questions. If you don't wish to tell me why we are going there to-morrow, why—well, don't, I am quite satisfied!"

Cyril—these happened to be no one in sight, at the moment—bent down he hadn't to bend very low—and kissed the soft red lips.

"Norah, I always suspected that I had married an angel, now I know it! Will it be painful to you to go there, dearest?" Norah thought for a moment.

"No," she said, softly; "I was very happy there sometimes, and I—well, I grieve to love the grand old place; and will you mind my saying that I shall be the last time I may ever see it again?"

Cyril was silent for a moment.

"Perhaps it won't be," he said, guardedly. "The new earl may—well, may be friendly, and invite us now and again—especially as you have surrendered all that money so readily."

Norah laughed gently.

"I don't know that it would be wise to be too intimate with earls and countesses, always excepting the dear Ferraldes! Don't they say that professional people should keep to their own class?"

"Perhaps if you knew too many earls as Jack calls them, you would grow lazy and discontented. You see how prudent I am becoming," and she laughed.

"Well," he said, "you know what Lord Newall is going to pay me for the pictures I am finishing? And there are plenty of commissions in hand. No, I rather think we shall be—well tolerably off."

"You know, I am not so glad as I ought to be. I had set my heart upon proving myself a miracle of economy and management. But never mind; at any rate, we shall have to be careful, I suppose?"

"Well—er—yes!" he said, and at once began to talk about the journey of the morning.

They started quite early the next day, and Norah cast a wistful glance at the sunny watering place as the train moved out of the station. She had been so supremely and perfectly happy there, and she did not realize that journey, and they did not arrive at Sandleigh until late in the afternoon.

"Shall we stay at the Court or the inn, or are we going to Ferraldes?" asked Norah, with a smile. "You are very mysterious in your movements, sir!"

"It all depends, replied Cyril. 'Anyhow, here is your mind staying at the Court, or would you prefer to go on to Ferraldes?'"

Norah was puzzled by his manner, but kept her promise, and refrained from asking any questions.

"I should like just what you like to do," she replied, and, of course, he put his arm round her and kissed her.

They reached the Court, and she was stricken dumb with surprise at the sight of the Ferraldes and Jack, who, with Mr. Petherick, were grouped in the hall, evidently anxiously awaiting their arrival.

"Why, what does it all mean?" she exclaimed, as she flew to Lady Ferraldes and laid her head on her shoulder. "Why are you all here—why are we here? Has the earl come back? Mr. Petherick, surely, you don't mean to keep me in the dark?"

"Not for a moment, my dear young lady!" he responded, with a little cough of bewilderment. "I should be only too glad to enlighten you in respect to this—this—mystery; but I'm as much in the dark as you are. All I know is that I have received a communication from the earl—"

"They had moved into the drawing-room by this time, and he stood in the centre of the group looking from one to the other. "This lordship has written stating that he has invited you and Mr. Burne and our good friends here to dinner to-night, and that he hopes to have the pleasure of meeting them. The note reached me this morning, and contains just that and nothing more!"

Norah remained silent and open-eyed, looking from one to the other.

"It's very mysterious," said Lady Ferraldes, with a gasp of gravity. "But, at any rate, whether the missing young man puts in an appearance or not, I hope the dinner will be all right, for these young people must be terribly hungry. Come along, dear, there is barely time to dress!" And she carried Norah off.

(To be continued.)

"Ah, ah," said the new postman, "there's a letter here minus an address. I suppose they don't want me to know where I am taking it to."

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
Toronto, Ont.
50c and \$1.00.
All Druggists.

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Any woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of cash, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start.

Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much less money than you have, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatched. You must have a good Incubator and Brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps, not much more than you can afford, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and the most reliable and a reasonable amount of effort on your part you are sure to make money, we would not make the special offer below.

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you get? If each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen, you would have \$60.00.

There are 20 hens in the Chatham Incubator hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$60.00, besides producing for your profit as much as the whole, and being ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is out.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready.

Another reason there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of the setting hen is that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of the setting hen is that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are on a successful poultry business in a small city or town lot. Anyone with a fair sized stable or shed and a small yard can raise poultry profitably.

But to make money quickly, you must get away from the old idea of trying to hatch and raise the chicks. You must get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

To enable everybody to get the best start in the poultry business, we make a very special offer which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Halifax, Chatham, and factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 35, CHATHAM, CANADA

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

ON THE FARM

FEEDING HOGS FOR PROFIT.

I have been a successful hog raiser for 30 years, writes M. N. Vaughan. Raising hogs for profit is one thing and letting them grow on the farm and make what they will is another. If we expect profit from our hogs we must give them all the care and attention they need.

They must be kept in winter protection from the sun in summer, clean pens at all seasons, regular feeding, a clean place to eat, food properly prepared and some space in which to root, with no rings in their noses. Death comes to many hogs because we deprive them of the medicine and desire to root, find their medicine and desire to root, find their medicine and desire to root.

The hog knows why he roots, but we do not. Careful experiments have shown that each bushel of corn fed hogs will produce on the average about ten pounds pork. When I am ready to fatten I divide my hogs into lots of 20 or 25 each. Two many hogs together will certainly invite contagion. I keep my hogs at all seasons in good growing condition, and it never takes me over 40 days to have my hogs round and plump and ready for the highest market.

There is no trouble in putting fat on a well-kept hog. When I am ready to fatten I hitch my horses to my feed grinder and crush and grind 50 bushels corn, cob and all, into coarse meal.

I put this corn and cob meal in a dry place in barrel.

Then I fill three or four ex-cuse barrels until they are about three-fourths full, this water from the clude milk and other slops from the kitchen. I stir the mixture and let it ferment. This process will soon fill the barrels to overflowing. Feeding now begins, sparingly at first, till the hogs get used to it, then I give them all this preparation of soft mush makes an excellent laxative diet, always the tendency to a feverish condition of the hogs' bowels, hastens digestion, gives the hog a good appetite, promotes health and puts on flesh with exceeding rapidity.

I let my fatteners run on grass till the snow falls, then I house them and bed with the sweet clover hay.

After three or four days the hogs eat the bed and then they can't get grass from the pasture. They are very fond of sweet clover hay. There is no waste of hay, for clover is a muscle producer and hogs mutes the health of the hogs. The soft

mush produced by sealding the corn and cob meal, I feed in long troughs on a regular feeding floor, so as to keep the clean. This is very important. I keep a trough in one corner of the feed floor filled with charcoal and salt for the hogs to eat just when they want it. This is a fine preventive of cholera and purges the bowels of impurities. In 40 days from the time I begin this special feeding my hogs are ready to sell and I find I have used eight bushels corn for each hog, and each hog gained on an average 160 pounds in the 40 days. Now let us count the profit: 50 days, 50 hogs gained 8,000 pounds, at 5 cents per pound is \$400; 400 bushels corn at 45 cents per bushel is \$180; less figures add 7,000 of \$200.

The weight before fattening, and you will have the total valuation.

I make six sales of this kind a year. With 15 brood sows and one male I cleared last year \$2,370 on my hogs and don't call myself an extensive hog raiser. I did it in one year and bought 2,400 bushels of corn to fatten the hogs. I find that I fatten in about half the time I find with about half the feed of my neighbors. This is actual experience and not theory. I always

plenty of pigs and sows to serve my purpose. This and assists the keeping of about 15 brood sows and a good variety of male. Whenever I am overstocked with pigs I easily dispose of them at weaning time at \$3 each. I never sell an ear of corn; I feed all the hogs and other stock. Farm produce fed to stock increases the net income at least one-fourth. I always keep corn on friendly terms with my sows and give them proper care and treatment. As a result, I find them the most profitable investment on the farm.

BEARS ROUT SOLDIERS.

The townspeople of Comine devised a novel plan to delay the advance of the authorities to make an inventory of the property of the cathedral there. Being notified that a Government inspector was coming, they bought three black bears from a traveling showman and placed them in an adjoining cellar. They were released in the cathedral, hungry and angry, when the inspector reached the town.

The inspector, with a military escort, upon arriving at the cathedral was surprised to find that his entry was not resisted, but he was no sooner inside than the door was shut and fastened outside. The inspector upon the meaning of this he saw the bears hastily shuffling down the centre aisle to investigate the newcomers. Thereupon the man frantically tried to reopen the door, amid the derisive laughter of those outside.

Realizing that he was trapped, the inspector made a beeline for the nearest

confessional and clambered to the top of it, while the soldiers ran helter-skelter in every direction, seeking refuge which they found in the side chapels. The townspeople then negotiated with the inspector through a window and obtained a very ready promise that he would quit if he were released.

The showman captured the bears which were fed while the inspector and his escort escaped. The animals are being kept in the cellar against the next attempt at taking an inventory.

Free \$1.00 Package

Foso Cures Dandruff. Stops Falling Hair. Quickly Restores Gray or Faded Hair to Its Natural Color.

Foso Never Fails to Grow Hair on Bald Heads, Eyebrows or Lashes.

Free \$1.00 Package Coupon.

Fill out the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to J. P. Foso, Inc., 1000 East 11th St., Chicago, Ill. Enclose 25c in stamps or silver as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing postage, etc. The \$1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail free of charge.

The Above Illustration Plainly Shows What Foso Has Done For Others. It Will Do As Much For You. Try It.

Men whose hair or beards have been thinned by loss of hair falling out, requiring the use of Foso, or who have lost their hair and are growing it back again, will find in this great remedy just the relief that they want. Foso grows the hair back again, restores gray or faded hair to its natural color, prevents the hair from falling out, and keeps the hair from falling out.

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Marshall, Rich. 34 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.
Suits 40-41.
W. A. MARSH, JNO. F. LENNOX
President.

WE HAVE A QUANTITY OF SELECTED Yellow Dutch Onion Sets

which we are offering at 15c. per Quart.

Buy early while they last.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, MILL ST.

The "King Quality." Finest Grade of Shoes Made.

You can't help admiring them. They are Beauties—not only Stylish in shape but Comfortable—not only Elegant in finish, but Durable—and they keep their shape. Prices stamped on every shoe, shown in Button, Lace, Oxfords and Slippers.

We are also sole agents for the VICTORIA and BELL SHOES. We guarantee every pair to wear, fit and look well. They are the height of SHOE PERFECTION.

No time have we been so well prepared to satisfy your demands. The best way to prove us, is to come and make personal examination through our Stylish and Fine Grade of Ladies' Shoes.

Also, a complete range in Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Footwear in cheaper grades—all good values.

Come to us for MEN'S COARSE BOOTS.

What about a pair of HAND-MADE BOOTS? We are giving the Best Value and Most Satisfaction in Hand-Made Boots that can be obtained.

Welcome whether you buy or not. A pleasure to show goods at

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.



FROST FENCE
is the cheapest you
can buy

The first cost may be more—but the first cost is the only cost. Suppose one fence costs \$40, and lasts, say, for 8 years. That fence costs you \$5 a year. Suppose the same length of Frost Fence costs \$65. But the Frost Fence—made of High Carbon Steel Wire and locked with the Frost Lock—lasts for 25 years—at a cost of only \$2 a year.

Isn't the Frost the cheapest you can buy? Frost Fences are for sale by

WILSON ANDERSON, - Wellman's Corners
C. E. SINE, - Sine

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

It's Wise Economy

to enquire into the character of the paint before starting the job. RAMSAY'S are the best paints known—known to give the best results for every painting purpose—unfading colors that retain their lustre for years—they spread well—wear well and look well. RAMSAY'S PAINTS make all the difference between a wise saving and an unexpected expense. Ask your dealer in your town.

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY, MONTREAL.

Whispers of Wisdom

In many instances a fertile imagination is nothing more than a disposition to bolder lies.

There is a meekness that is born of fear and a meekness that comes from pure sympathy.

The limit of patience is reached when one is told to forget the abuse used in an argument.

Others may have troubles, but it is hard to believe they can equal those which come to ourselves.

When one begins to practice economy there is always to be seen something that is particularly tempting, and, oh, so cheap!

Too much credit is apt to do more in the way of harm than no credit at all.

Decry dress as one may it must be acknowledged it adds materially to popularity in every day life.

Marrying for money brings the bride and the bridegroom into a light too bright too pleasant.

Clarence J. Kendrick was committed to the Kingston Penitentiary for three years for bigamy. He had three wives.

The altar drapery in the Roman Catholic church at St. Catharines was set on fire by a fallen candle. The men in the congregation prevented a panic by holding the women and children, while others rushed up and assisted the priests to smother the flames with overcoats and carpets.

In the last quarter of a century a crop producing area of 10,000,000 acres, equal in size to the state of Massachusetts, has been wrested from the desert. Irrigation canals long enough to span the earth twice and representing an outlay of \$90,000,000 have been built. Every year this area returns a harvest valued at nearly twice the cost of the irrigation canals.

It is thought the Ontario Legislature will not finish its sessions before May 10th.

Three horses were electrocuted in a Stamford livery stable by the fixtures becoming electrified.

Over a thousand immigrants arrived at Montreal on Monday morning, and some ten thousand are expected during the next two weeks.

Japan is reported to be uneasy over the condition of affairs in Northern Manchuria. All her own soldiers who were there have been returned home but the Russian troops are there still.

Chatham colored citizens have petitioned the License Commissioners for a license for a colored men's hotel. They say they can get liquor at the existing houses, but no accommodation.

Reports from the Japanese famine districts are appalling. Three of the northern provinces, with a population of 2,821,557, on account of the failure of the rice crop are experiencing the worst famine since 1840. Thousands of people are living on roots and leaves of trees mixed with small quantities of rice or flour. Many are grinding acorns, and after extracting the bitterness of the nut, are using the flour for food. It is estimated that over half a million people are now facing extreme conditions and must succumb unless help is speedily given.

Afflicted With Rheumatism.
"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Addison, Indian Territory. "I had taken Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it has done more to relieve me than any other medicine I have used. It is the best of remedies." It troubled him with rheumatism for more than a year and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. An application relieves the pain. For sale by Morton & Haight.

THE HUMAN MIND.

It is a Wonderful Vehicle For Rapidity of Action.

A flash of light is not sluggish, sound travels rapidly, a bullet is no messenger boy, and an automobile which shoots a mile in twenty-eight seconds is moving along certainly. When it comes to getting over the ground in a real hurry, however, to devouring distance in dead earnest, the dreamer marches proudly at the head of the procession. He makes the very latest thing in the line of 150 horsepower racing cars look like hay carts in a wind bank. A man sits in his chair after dinner and doses. He awakes with a start and discovers, to his surprise, that he lost consciousness for exactly three minutes by the clock. Yet in those three minutes he journeyed from New York to Port Said, transferred himself to St. Petersburg, loitered in Paris and London and sailed up the Nile. What is of greater importance in this connection, he journeyed leisurely, almost indolently. He stopped at various "points of interest" and examined them thoroughly, he met with annoying and amusing experiences on steamships and trains, he talked with acquaintances whom he encountered in foreign lands, and he told some of them precisely what he thought of them. There was genuine pleasure in that. A dreamer can put thousands and thousands of miles behind him in the short space of three minutes and lazily enjoy himself in his wanderings. By comparison the chauffeur, with his life in his hands, is a slow coach, and he must attend strictly to business. He can engage in no conversation or sightseeing.

The human mind is a wonderful vehicle. Some people in spectacles have analyzed it and think that they know what it is and what it can do. But they do not know, and they never will know.

SICILIAN MAIDS.

The Strict Espionage That Is Exercised Over Them.

The young girl in America is singularly unrestrained in her movements, albeit there is so much stress laid upon the presence of a chaperon upon such occasions as usage or etiquette demand it, but what is this pretense of espionage in comparison with what the young women of Sicily must endure, according to a book of sketches published in collaboration by two English authors? According to this authority, the young woman who comes in by the day to do sewing brings a chaperon. Saleswomen in the shops are not allowed to go alone to a customer's house, the maid servants are not allowed to leave their employers' houses unprotected, even to go to church, according to an agreement entered upon when the maid is hired. When a young girl is left alone at home she is locked into the house by her parents.

What would the independent young women of America think of such assiduous oversight upon their actions as that enjoyed (?) by the fair maid of this beautiful little three cornered island off the coast of Italy?

As a matter of fact, few American girls realize how many liberties they enjoy. Free from the English nursery system before her debut; free as a rule to choose her own husband, unlike most of her European sisters; allowed fairly unrestricted companionship with the opposite sex and altogether considered as the companion and friend of her parents, surely she ought to appreciate her liberty.

At Second Hand.

"Isn't it true, as a matter of fact, Mr. Simmons," asked the lawyer who was examining the man as to his qualifications for jury service, "that all you know about either of the parties to this suit is what you have read about them?"

"Yes, sir," answered the man, "but that's all we know about Abraham or Alexander the Great or Bloody Mary, and yet we have a pretty good idea as to what kind of people they were."

Mr. Simmons appeared to be too intelligent a man to sit on a jury, and he was excused.

To Clean Leather.

To clean leather mix together half a pound each of French chalk and fuller's earth, two ounces of powdered starch and one ounce of yellow ochre. Wet this with hollin water enough to make a thin paste and add one tablespoonful of sweet oil. When cold spread on the soiled leather, let it remain until dry and brush off. Wipe off every particle of the cleaning material and polish the leather with wax melted with turpentine, four ounces of wax and a gill of turpentine. If you wish to darken the leather, add a little oil to the wax preparation.

Cataract.

Many cases of cataract might be avoided and others greatly relieved if at the first sign of any trouble in the "early sniffles" period the nose and throat were thoroughly sprayed at least once a day with one part of lsterine mixed with two parts of water. A throat specialist thinks this treatment as much a part of the good and cleanly toilet as brushing the teeth or hair or bathing.

Buttons Barred.

"Our collection today, my dear brethren," said the rector, "is for the clothing fund. At the same time, may I earnestly impress upon you that, though the collection is for the clothing fund it is not necessary to contribute buttons."

There are three kinds of buttons in the collection. The first is the one you see on the coat. The second is the one you see on the shirt. The third is the one you see on the collar.

SLEEPING CARS.

The First Grade Ones Were Thought the Acme of Comfort.

Current advertisements describing the luxurious appointments offered the modern traveler on sea and land give point to the contrast afforded by the facilities of the middle of the last century, which were then regarded as the height to which the passengers had a right to aspire. The issue of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Mining Register of June 28, 1856, said:

"The Buffalo Car company lately shipped a lot of cars for the Illinois Central railroad which are far ahead of anything in their line yet seen in the west. One of them contained six staterooms, each room having two seats with cushioned backs, long enough for a person to lie upon. The backs of the seats are hung with hinges at the upper edge, so that they may be turned up at pleasure, thus forming two single berths, one over the other, where persons may sleep with all the comfort imaginable. In one end of the car is a small wash room, with marble washbowl, looking glass, etc. On the opposite side of the car from the staterooms is a row of seats with revolving backs, similar to barbers' chairs, so arranged that the occupant may sit straight or recline in an easy attitude at pleasure. The other five cars have each two or three similar staterooms."

The birth of the Pullman car came a little later. In the spring of 1858 George M. Pullman remodeled at Bloomington, Ill., a few of the cars of the Chicago and Alton and made them the first Pullman sleeping cars.

HORSESHOES.

The Three Lucky Elements That Are Associated In Them.

The superstition that associates the horseshoe with good luck is very old. It is said to prevail not only among English speaking people, but in all the races of Europe and in southern Asia. Antiquarians are undecided whether its origin has to do with the material from which the horseshoe is made or with its shape.

The ancients believed that iron as a metal had great secret powers, and they drove nails into their walls as a protection against pestilence. The Arabs when overtaken by severe storms in the desert cry out, "Iron, iron!" which they think will propitiate the evil spirits which have raised the storm. The Scandinavians have held from time immemorial the idea that it was lucky to find a piece of iron.

As regards the form of the horseshoe, there is no doubt that among the ancients the crescent form was much favored as having lucky or preservative powers. Ornaments were shaped in this way to drive away evil spirits. The Chinese have their tombs built in a semicircular form, like a horseshoe, and the Moors use the same form in their architecture.

It may be remarked that in the mythology of Europe horses were also regarded as luck bearers, and superstition once supposed that a horse's hoof placed under the bed would cure certain complaints. The horseshoe therefore may be said to unite within itself three lucky elements—it is in the shape of a crescent, it is made of iron, and it has been taken from a horse.

Fashions Caused by Deformities.

Of the close connection between fashion and deformity there are many examples. Through illness Philip the Good had to have his head shaved. Shaven heads, accordingly, perforce, became fashionable at his court.

The daughters of Louis XI. hid their very large feet in long dresses; hence trailing gowns.

The wife of Philip III. set the fashion of high collars in disguising her long neck with a wimple.

Henry Plantagenet introduced boots with extravagantly curved toes to conceal a growth on one of his feet.

Louis XIV. wore a wig to cover unsightly wens on his head, while James I. adopted voluminous trunk hose, afterward fashionable, to hide hip disease.

Bruises.

No treatment for bruises is more prompt and efficacious than fomentations as hot as can be borne. Firm compression immediately over the injured place will often prevent discoloration, but the hot application will have the same effect. The sooner the heat can be applied the better. Alternate applications of heat and cold are very effective. For all bruises, except those on the head, heat is the remedy, but for severe blows on the head cold is doubtless at intervals to lessen the soreness, but should not be continued more than five minutes at a time.

Great Britain.

The island of Great Britain—so called to distinguish it from Britain Minor, of Little Britain, in France—is the largest island in Europe. Its greatest length is 608 miles and its greatest breadth 320 miles. It embraces England, Scotland and Wales. No other country in the world has so small an area. Coal is first and the other important minerals are iron, tin, copper, lead, silver, zinc, iron pyrites and salt.

His Time Coming.

Young Mother—Harry, dear, you mustn't go near the baby. Young Father—Mayn't I just look at him a minute? Young Mother—No, dear; he's asleep. I'll let you take him when he wakes up in the night.

A man never catches up with his good intentions for tomorrow.—Success Magazine.

THE ROCK OYSTER.

It Is Found In Only Two Places, Spain and Oregon.

The rock oyster is found only on the coast of Spain and of Oregon. At Yaquina Bay, a favorite summer resort is a regular pastime. In the early morning before the sun is high crowds armed with picks and shovels wend their way to the famous rock oyster beds. The state geologist of Oregon says of the rock oyster:

"Its scientific name is pholas. Like all bivalves, it has right and left valves, each having on its middle portion a triangular, rasplike valve. It is this rasplike organ that enables it to excavate and keep its burrow open. The rasp is not hard enough of itself to cut the rock, but the hard quartz sand that rests in the folds of the rasp gradually wears away the stone as fast as needed, corresponding with the growth of the oyster. When the eggs are hatched in the sea water they look like small patches of jelly-fish and for several days swim about with the outlines of their future shells forming slowly about them. By instinct each looks for a vacant spot on a rock surface and when found he backs against it and goes into business. They are preferred to all other bivalves for the table, and, as they are found only in one place on the coast of Spain and at Yaquina, they are an unparalleled attraction."—Scientific American.

FOREIGNERS IN RUSSIA.

Obstacles That Are Placed In The Way of Their Investigations.

In relating an interview with a Russian official Ernest Poole says:

"The chancellor smiled. 'Not long ago,' he replied, 'a gentleman came here with just such a letter. But meanwhile the governor had received different orders from some one else in Petersburg. The gentleman did not see the peasants?'

'Let's get out of this,' I said, speaking in English. 'Let's hire a sleigh and just begin looking as we did in those other villages. At least we can see something before we get expelled.'

'Unfortunately the chancellor caught my meaning.

'If you try to see the peasants by yourself,' he said, 'you will not only be watched by the police, but some at least of the peasants to whom you talk will be our spies. We have telephones to every village, and at two hours at latest we shall know not only whom you have seen, but also what you yourselves have said. Meanwhile you will have been seized and thrown into a village jail awaiting our orders.' He smiled grimly. 'Our village police are rough fellows. They would doubtless flog you both in jail before we could inform them who you were. Of course we should be sorry for this and should reprimand them. But in the meantime, you see, you would have been flogged.'

DEADLY POISONS.

Some Queer Drugs and the Uses to Which They Are Put.

"The venom of the rattlesnake has been known to cure locomotor ataxia and scarlet fever," said a chemist. "Homeopathic physicians often prescribe it.

"You know the curara, the deadly poison that the South American Indians smear on their arrow tips? Well, curara is very helpful in hydrophobia. 'There is a seaweed called 'bladderwrack.' They make of this an anti-fat, a marvelous anti-fat. By the use of this anti-fat I know a man who reduced his weight forty pounds in three months.

"There is a deadly fungus, the fly agaric, which unfortunate people sometimes eat in mistake for mushrooms. They make a medicine nitrate, which, injected under the skin, causes a copious flow of tears. Trained actresses in weeping scenes, such as 'La Dame aux Camellias,' have sometimes used this drug.

"Cocaine causes wakefulness. I once worked forty-eight hours at a stretch, thanks to cocaine. Cocca stimulates, exhilarates and removes all desire for food or drink. An Alpine guide will chew fifty or sixty grains of this deadly drug before commencing a difficult ascent."

The Shorn.

A friend of Maurice Barrymore related an incident of his last meeting with the brilliant actor, which occurred only a short time before his faculties began to fail. As they were parting the newspaper man asked the other, "Where are you to be found nowadays—at the Players?" "No," replied Barrymore; "I'm posted at the Players, but you can always find me at the Lamb. As a matter of fact," he added whimsically, "I'm posted at the Lamb, too, but they temper the wind there."

Old Words With New Meanings.

After the teacher had carefully explained the familiar story she asked Tommy whether he expected to be among the sheep or the goats.

"How's a feller to tell," answered Tommy, "when his maw calls him a lamb and his paw says he is a posky kid?"

A Power.

Neil—Supposing, Uncle Sam, that you knew two nice young women. One has lovely early hair and the other has lovely late hair. Suppose that they both wanted to marry you, which would you choose?—Punch.

A Good Prescription.
"Doctor, I wish you'd prescribe for me a complete system," replied the doctor, and he said, "Let a man be a man."

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